The McKean Co. Miner.

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HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

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WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1873. [v13 n39y1]

Business Cards.

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OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
SMETHPORT, PA.

WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the Borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

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The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

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Geo. Van Campen & Sons, *Proprietors.*

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Terrace, near Main St.,

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Rates Reduced to $2.00 per Day.

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First Class in every respect.

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This House is now, and is elegantly furnished throughout and is the most centrally located Hotel in Olean.

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This House is newly and is located on MAIN ST., away from the noise of the cars.

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Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

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MAIN STREET SQUARE, BRADFORD, PA.

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Sample Rooms attached to the House. Special accommodations to Commercial Travelers.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

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FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT,

UNION ST., OLEAN, N. Y.

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Sample Rooms attached to the House. Special Accommodations to Commercial Travelers. Opp. Post Office and Public Park, looking East

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A regular graduate of medicine, continues to devote special attention to all diseases of a Chronic

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No matter who have failed, give him a call, his opinion costs nothing, his cures are radical, being for life, and effected with medicines prepared in his own laboratory, pure, safe and reliable.

"Sexuality," "Manhood and Womanhood," English and German, 84 pages, at office price: by mail 3 stamps. Consultation at office or by mail free and invited. Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and 6 to 9 p. m. Sundays 2 to 4 p. m. Address, DR. DUFF, 179 East Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Stoves,

Ranges,

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CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS,

OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

And every article usually found in a first class Hardware establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, Pa. cor. Main & Church.

NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

FURNITURE

of all kinds,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.,

of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

Mechanic St. SMETHPORT, PA.

Wm. Specht, Prop'r.

New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds.

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES.

Patronage solicited.

13 23tf ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

Alfred Sturdevant

has removed his BARBER SHOP to the rear of ARMSTRONG'S DRUGSTORE,

Where he is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair-Dressing

in the highest style of the art.

A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

Hair Dressing.

HAIR SWITCHES, made from combings, puffs, frizes, &c., made to order in the most

DURABLE

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LATEST STYLES.

Ladies are invited to call at her residence in Mechanicsburg.

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Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

In the basement of the Wright House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

The undersigned having purchased of Wm. Ogilvie the good will and fixtures of his meat market would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smethport that they are prepared to furnish

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

Fish, Lard, etc.,

as low as the market will allow. An inspection of goods and prices is invited.

F. O. & A. WRIGHT.

Proprietors.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

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Established in 1849

Eureka Safety Power

4	8x10	45	500x600	$150
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Also, Spark Arresting Portables and Stationary Engines for Plantations. Send for Circulars. 15-19

SELECT POETRY.

David Grey's Estate.

Over his forge stood David Grey;
And thought of the rich man across the way.

"Hammer and anvil for me," he said,
"And weary of toil for the children's bread.

"For him, soft carpets and pictured walls,
A life of ease in his spacious halls."

The clang of bells on his dreaming broke;
A flicker of flame, a whirl of smoke,

Or in travis, forged grown white-hot,
Coat and hat were alike forgot,

As up the highway the blacksmith ran.
In face and mein like a crazy man.

"School-house afire!" Men's hearts stood still
And the women prayed as women will

While 'bove the tumult the wailing cry
Of frightened children rose shrill and high.

Night in its shadows hid sun and earth;
The rich man sat by his costly hearth,

Lord of wild acres and untold gold,
But wifeless, childless, forlorn and old.

He thought of the family 'cross the way,
"I would," he sighed, "I were David Grey."

The blacksmith knelt at his children's bed
To look once more at each shining head.

"My darlings all safe! O God!" he cried,
"My sins in Thy boundless mercy hide!

"Only to-day I learned how great
Hath been Thy bounty and my estate."

—*Home Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gold or Dross?

"And is everything lost? Is it possible that I am reduced to possible beggary. Nothing—nothing I can call my own?"

"Why, yes, sir; yes, Mr. Maxwell, nearly everything is gone. To be sure there is that fine hundred a year, and that place in Vermont that you settled on your wife; you may save that out of the wreck. A trifle—a mere nothing, I am aware, out of such a noble inheritance as yours, Mr. Maxwell; but still it is something. Half a loaf you know, sir, is—"

He stopped suddenly at a motion of Roger Maxwell's hand. He was a lawyer and used to this sort of thing, and was not much affected by the story he had come out from New York to tell Mr. Maxwell: his rich client had speculated rashly, and had lost—a common case enough. A week ago he was worth half a million, to-night he was not worth a dollar—that was all. There were his wife's settlements, of course; but they were his wife's—and Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell were two.

"I thought I had better let you know at once, Mr. Maxwell," the lawyer said, "it's sure to be in everybody's mouth to-morrow. And now, if I'm to catch that nine-fifty up-train, I had better be starting. Good night, sir."

"Good night, sir," Roger Maxwell said, mechanically.

He was leaning against the low iron gateway, his folded arms resting on its carved top, and the black shadows of the beeches shutting him in like a pall. Up the avenue lamps gleamed through the trees, turning the dark November night into a kind of fairyland. The wide front of the stately mansion was all aglow with illuminations, music, flowers and lovely women; and loveliest, where all was lovely, its proud young mistress, Edith Maxwell.

Two men, strugglers from the ball-room, with their cigars lighted, came down through the gloom, close to the motionless figure against the iron gate—only another shadow among the shadows—so close that he heard every word they uttered.

"Rather superb style of things, all this," one said. "When Roger Maxwell does this sort of thing he does it well.—Wonderful luck he's had; five years ago he hadn't a rap; and that wife of his—magnificent Edith—is the most beautiful creature the sun shines on."

"Too beautiful, my friend, for—she's ice!"

"Ah! to her husband? Married him for his fortune, didn't she? The old story, very poor, very proud, and sold to the highest bidder. Sefton stood to win her there once, didn't he?"

"It was a desperate flirtation—something more, the knowing ones say; but Sefton knew better than to indulge in the luxury of a penniless wife. Maxwell appeared, made rich suddenly and—she's Mrs. Maxwell to-night, and more queenly than ever. I watched her dancing with Sefton half an hour ago, and—Well, I didn't envy Maxwell, if he is worth half a million. Let's go back to the house; it's going to rain."

"Suppose Maxwell was to lose his fortune—what then?"

"My good fellow, he would lose his wife in the same hour. Some women there are who would go with their husbands into beggary—but not the lovely Edith; and he's a splendid fellow, too, is Maxwell. There, the rain begins!"

The shadows among the trees stood perfectly still. A long, low wind moved the trees, and the rain beat its melancholy drip, drip. Half an hour, an hour, two passed, but the figure leaning against the gate remained still as the iron itself. But he stirred at last, became conscious he was wet through and passed slowly out of the gloom and up the lamplit avenue and into the stately home that, after to-night, would be his no longer. Another half hour and he was back in the glitter, dazzle and music of the brilliant drawing-room, his wet garments were changed, himself whiter than marble, and almost as still. He had not been missed; his beautiful three months' bride shone there in diamonds, silk and roses resplendent—and who was there to think of the rich Maxwell? "Only a clod," whom she had honored by marrying.—The fascinating Gerald Sefton was by her side. How could she find time to think of anything so plebeian as *mon mari* while in his entrancing company? But it was all over at last. The lights were fled, the garland dead," and Mrs. Maxwell was in her drawing room in the pale morning light, under the hands of her maid. She lay back among the rose-velvet cushions, languid and lovely, and looked around with an irritated flush at the abrupt entrance of the master of the house. He did not often intrude; since the first weeks of their marriage he had been a model husband and kept his place, therefore Mrs. Maxwell looked surprised as well as annoyed now.

"Do you wish to speak to me, Mr. Maxwell?" she asked, coldly; for after an evening with Gerald Sefton she was always less tolerant to her plebeian husband.

"Can—but choose—will speak to you in your *boudoir* until you dismiss your maid."

Something in his colorless face—something in the sound of his voice startled her, but he departed while yet speaking, and the maid went on.

"Hurry, Cecil," her mistress said, briefly, and Cecil coiled up the shining hair, arranged the white dressing gown, and left her. Edith Maxwell arose and went into the *boudoir*. It was the daintiest *bijou of boudoirs*, all rose silk, silver filigree-work and delicious Greuze paintings smiling down from the fluted panels. A bright wood fire burned on the marble hearth, and her husband stood leaning against the low chimney-piece, whiter and colder than the marble itself.

"Well," she said, "what is it?"

He looked up. She stood before him in all her beauty and her pride, jewels flashing on her white hands—a queen by right divine of her azure eyes and tinselled hair—his, yet not his; so near and yet so far." He loved her, how well his own wrung heart only knew.

"What is it?" she repeated, impatiently. "I am tired and sleepy. Tell me in a word."

"I can—ruined!"

"What?"

"I am ruined! All is lost! I am a beggar!"

She started back, turning whiter than her dress, and leaned heavily against a chair.

"Ruined!" she repeated. "A beggar!" "Ugly words, are they not, but quite true. I did not know it until last night. Walker came out from town to tell me. My last grand speculation has failed, and its failure engulfed everything; I am as poor as the poorest laborer on this place; poorer than I was five years ago, before this fortune was left me."

There was a sort of pleasure in thus hideously putting things in their ugliest light. Rich or poor, she despised him alike. What need was there for him to mince matters?

"There are your settlements; your five hundred a year and the place in Vermont, that crumb of the loaf is left, and remains yours. I am sorry for you, Mrs. Maxwell—sorry that your sacrifice of youth and loveliness on the altar of mammon has been in vain. I had hope, when I married you, of winning some return for the limitless love I gave you. I know to-day how futile that hope has been. Once again, for your sake, I am sorry; for myself I do not care. The world is a wide place, and I may yet make my way. I give you your freedom, the only reparation for marrying you in my power to make. I leave here to-night, New York to-morrow, and so—farewell."

She stood like a stone; he turned and left her. Once she made a movement, seeing the white anguish of his face, as though to go to him, but she did not.—He was gone, and she dropped down in the rose and silver glitter of her fairy room, as miserable a woman as day ever dawned on.

A month later, and she was in the cottage up in Vermont. All had gone; the nine days' wonder was at an end, the "rich Maxwell" and his handsome wife had disappeared out of the magic whirl of society, and society got on very well without them. They had been, and they were not, and the story was told. Of all who had broken bread with the ruined man there were not two who cared whether he was living or dead.

The December winds swept down through the Vermont valleys and lashed the windows of the cottage where Edith Maxwell lived. She sat in the long, low, gloomy parlor before a blazing wood fire, and Gerald Sefton stood before her. He had just found her out, and had run up to see how she bore her altered fortunes. She bore them as an uncrowned king might, with regal pride. The exquisite face had lost its roseate bloom, the deep, still eyes looked larger and more fathomless, the proud mouth was set in patient pain—that was all.

The man felt his heart burn as he looked at her, she was so lovely. He leaned over, and the passionate words came that he could not check. He loved her; she loved him; she was forsaken and alone; why need they part?

She listened, growing whiter than a corpse. Then she came and faced him until the coward soul within him shrank and quailed.

"I have fallen very low," she said: "I am poor, alone, and a deserted wife. But Gerald Sefton, I have not fallen low enough for that. Go!"

Her unwavering finger pointed to the door. There was that in her face no man dare disobey, and he slunk forth like a whipped hound.

As on the night when she had parted from her husband, she slipped down in her misery to the ground and hid her face in her hands. Now she knew the man she had loved; now she was learning to know the man who loved her. The one would drag her down to the bottomless depth of blackness and infamy, the other had given up all for her—even herself—and gone forth a homeless, penniless wanderer, to fight the battle of life.

"Oh, truest and noblest," her heart cried, in its passionate pain, 'how cruelly I have wronged you! Bravest and best heart, that ever beat in man's breast, am I only to know your worth when it is too late?"

It seemed so. Roger Maxwell had disappeared out of the world—the world she knew—as utterly as though he had never been in it. The slow months dragged drearily by, but he never came. The piteous advertisement in the newspapers remained unanswered when the spring buds burst, and she was alone in her worse than widowhood in the cottage in Vermont still.

With the glory of the brilliant summer new hope dawned for her. A tiny messenger, with Roger Maxwell's great brown eyes, smiled up in her face, and a baby head nestled against her lonely heart.—Ah! she knew now how she loved baby's father when the brown eyes, of which these were the counterpart, were lost to her forever. So with the great world shut out, and with only baby Roger and her two servants, life went on in the solitary cottage.

Four years had gone by, and little Roger could toddle and lisp, and in Edith Maxwell's heart hope slowly died out. She had lost him through her own fault; he to whom she had been bound by the misterious tie of marriage would never look upon her cruel face again.

She sat one stormy November night thinking very sadly of the true heart and strong love she had cast away. Her boy lay asleep before the ruddy fire; the rain and wind beat wildly against the windows. She sat looking out with weary, vacant eyes, so lonely, so very lonely, her soul longing with unutterable yearning for the wanderer to come back. There was a knock at the door—a faltering, humble knock. Through the deepening gloom of the rainy twilight she saw a man leaning wearily against the door-post—a man shabby and ill-clad, with drooping head and dejected air. Her housekeeper opened the door, and she could hear her harsh, high pitched voice.

"This isn't an inn—we don't shelter tramps. Go along with you! The village is only half a mile from here."

The house door slammed in his face. The man turned despairingly away, walked a few steps, reeled, and fell to the ground like a log. Edith Maxwell started to her feet, was out of the room and the house in a moment, out in the pouring rain beside the fallen man, her two startled servants followed.

"Lift him up and carry him to the kitchen," she ordered, imperiously. "Mary, I will never forgive you for doing such a cruel thing! James, make haste!"

Her man servant raised the prostrate form, and with some difficulty bore him to the kitchen and laid him on a wooden bench. The light fell on his upturned face, haggard and death-like, and at the sight Edith Maxwell gave a cry that those who heard never forgot, and falling on her knees, rained passionate kisses on the white face.

"At last, at last!" she sobbed convulsively. "Oh, Heaven, I thank thee!"

The servants gazed aghast. He look up, and all her self control returned.

"Take him to my room, James, and remove these wet clothes, then ride for your life for a doctor! He is my husband!"

Yes, at last. After all those weary years of waiting her husband restored to her like this! Restored, yet nearly lost. For many nights after that the watcher's lamp burned in Edith's chamber, and she sat by her sick husband's side, sick almost unto death. Night and day found her there, pale and sleepless as a ministering spirit, listening to his wild, disconnected talk—her own name often upon his lips. How she cared for him; how she prayed for him only Heaven and herself knew. Her prayers prevailed. The heavy brown eyes opened one still midnight hour and rested on her face. They were no longer delirious, but knew her with a kindling light of doubt and joy.

"Edith," he said, faintly, "my wife!"

She was on her knees beside him, his weak head lying in her caressing arms.

"My darling—my darling, thank Heaven! My dear, my true husband, forgive your erring wife!"

His face beamed with a beautiful smile; he drew her lovely head down and kissed it.

"It is true, then, what I heard, and which has brought me home; you have sought me? But if I am poor—poorer than when I went away?"

"Ah, do you think I care now? I love you, and we are rich. We will never part again, my husband; I cannot live without you."

"No, never again, my love, my love; and I do not come to you poor. In the golden land, California, I have retrieved the past and returned to you a rich man."

Her face paled an instant.

"I am sorry! I wanted to atone; how can I now? I have been your wife in the sunshine; I wanted to be yours in the shadow. I can never show you how I have repented now."

Her tears pleaded for her more powerful than words. He sealed the pleading lips with kisses.

"My beautiful Edith!" he said; "my wife at last! Mine forever, forever!"

HORNY-HANDED son of a hod-carrier (loq.)—"Share all the money equally, that's what I say." Wife of same—"And phat would you do with your share, Michael O'Shaunessy?" "Spind it like a brick, ye ould fool." "And phat would you do thin?" "Share it all over agin, av coorse; hand me down that pie."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

WE are expressibly shocked upon seeing the following in the Paterson *Press*: "The difference between Dennis Kearney's business and Ben Butler's is, that Kearney was engaged in trucking, and Butler's is truckling. So you see there is a L of a difference."

Reducing its Capital.

The directors of the bank of New York have decided to call a meeting of the stockholders to vote on a proposition to reduce the capital stock of the bank from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000, or from 30,000 to 20,000 shares. The reason assigned for the reduction is the heavy taxation on the capital stock and deposits, which amounted last year to $153,696, the Federal tax being $66,403, and the State and city tax, $86,988—equal to an assessment of 5½ per cent. on its capital. Another reason is the prevailing low rate of interest.

The bank of New York has an unusually interesting history, being the oldest bank in this city, and, with one exception—the Bank of North America, of Philadelphia—the oldest in the United States. The Bank of New York was started in 1784, and when the Federal Government was organized, with General Washington as first President, the combined bank capital in the country was $2,000,000. The Bank of New York, it is claimed, is older than the Government of the United States, and in six years it will have completed the first century of its existence. The bank began business under articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton, who was one of its first directors. The first president was Alexander McDougall. Chas. Wilkes, an uncle of Admiral Wilkes, was its first teller, and during a service of thirty-eight years in the bank, he was cashier and president. New York City, at the time of the establishment of the bank, had only 40,000 inhabitants, and the directory of Brooklyn only contained 128 names. The first banking office of the bank was in the Walton House, on Pearl-st., then known as 159 Queen-st. The State charter was received March 21, 1791, the capital being $900,000, divided into 1,800 shares of $500 each, with the addition of a State subscription of 100 shares. The first president under the charter was Gulian Verplanck. The lot at Wall and Williams-sts. now occupied by the bank was purchased November 22, 1796, of William Constable, for $11,000, New York currency, equal to $57,000. During seventy-four years as a State bank there were 162 dividends, in which the amount divided was equal to five times the capital. The bank has never passed a dividend, except in 1837, when a provision in the State law prohibited banks from paying dividends. The aggregate of loans is reported at from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000, and its deposits at from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000. Among the many persons who have done business with the bank of New York in the past, were Count Charles Maurice Tallyrand de Perigord, when he was in exile here in 1795; Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, copies of whose checks are still in existence. The presidents of the bank during its existence have been as follows: 1791, Gulian Verplanck; 1799, Nicholas Gouverneur; 1802, Herman Leroy; 1804, Matthew Clarkson; 1825, Charles Wiles; 1832, Cornelius Heyer; 1843, John Oothout; 1858, Anthony P. Halsey; 1862, Charles P. Leverich; 1879, Charles M. Fry.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Proverbs for Subscribers.

A wise son maketh a glad father, and a prompt paying subscriber causeth an editor to laugh.

Folly is a joy that is destitute of wisdom, but delinquent subscribers cause suffering in the house of a newspaper maker.

All the ways of man are clear in his own eyes, except the way the delinquent subscriber has in not paying for his newspaper.

Better is a little with rightousness than a thousand subscribers who cheat the the printer.

Better is the poor man that walketh in integrity, and pays his subscription than the rich man who telleth the collector to call again.

Judgments are prepared for scorners, stripes for the backs of fools, and lasting punishment for him who payeth not not for his newspaper.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, is a proverb sadly realized by the publisher who sends out bills.

A rightous man hateth lying, hence a publisher waxeth wroth against a subscriber who promises to call and settle on the morrow and calleth not.

Oil Transportation.

The Titusville *Herald's* Bradford correspondent writes: "Negotiations are now pending looking to the transportation of the Equitable Petroleum Company's oil by the New York Central Railroad. It is intimated that even the Erie would not be averse to a little business of this kind, as her freight business has become very light. The actual shipment of oil to Buffalo seems to put a different face on the situation. Now that one line of the railroad combination has been broken, there is a general weakening all around. If this new company's oil is actually going to Buffalo, why should we not have a hand in carrying it? We have the cars and the engines and the men, and heaven knows our coffers need money.' It is more than likely, therefore, that the Equitable will have a winter outlet for its oil."

A LAW of this State provides that any person begging and asking, or subsisting upon charity shall be deemed a tramp, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for fifteen months. It is also provided that any tramp entering a dwelling house, kindling a fire upon land without permission of its owner or occupant, or carrying fire-arms, shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than two years; while the doing of any injury maliciously or unlawfully to any person, or to real or personal estate, is made punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years.

Oil Upon the Waters.

A serious complaint comes from the boatmen, and if their report be true, as we have no reason to doubt, the matter should at once receive the attention of the canal authorities. The boatmen object to the pouring of oil upon the *untroubled waters of the Erie Canal*, and particularly crude petroleum with which unwholesome substance it is asserted the *whole line of the water-way to Albany* has become impregnated. As a result of the impregnation, they allege that the canal water is totally unfit for the horses to drink, or even to wash the decks of the boats with, and that serious damage to cargoes of grain in transit is liable to occur. The cause of the nuisance has been sought out and discovered.

As all Buffalo people know, an outlet has recently been provided, the monopolists notwithstanding, by which crude oil is brought from the Bradford district to this city by rail, and from here shipped by canal to its buyers, the Eastern refiners. The boatmen now say that for the movement of this oil old boats of a certain class have been bought up, and wooden tanks constructed in them. Certain properties are contained in the oil, by reason of which it eats off and entirely absorbs the rust on the bolts and spikes of the boats, making them loose, and causing a large amount of leakage to take place. This evil, it is alleged, has already grown to such an extent that other commodities, carried by the canal boats, become tainted: and there is, therefore, an immediate depreciation in their values. There is not a single level on the whole canal route that is free from this corruption, and in many places the fish have been poisoned by hundreds. As another instance of the injurious results arising from the use of such a class of boats, it is mentioned that on Sunday last a boat, laden with petroleum, was taken into Bissell's dry dock, at Lockport, for repairs, and while there she leaked so much that when she was let off the oil floated to the surface of the water and was set on fire by some mischief-loving boys. Considerable damage was done along the banks of the canal before the fire could be extinguished by the Lockport Fire Department.

The boatmen who are our informants would not have it for a moment supposed that they have any objection to the transportation of petroleum by the canal route. On the other hand they welcome this new description of freight. But they hold that the boats used should be furnished with tanks especially adapted to the conveyance of the oleaginous product, and from which none of it could escape into the canal. The canal water has to be used for washing decks, and if impregnated with petroleum a very little of it chancing to work through a seam will damage an entire cargo of grain.—*Buffalo Express.*

Trouble at Athens, Pa.

There is a heap of trouble in the former quiet and staid village of Athens, Pa., and the following facts, briefly narrated, will serve to show in what manner the difficulty has arisen. Since the building of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, some eight or ten years ago, on a line at quite a distance from the old village proper, and the location of the depot upon it, the spirit of enterprise there has burst from its time-honored limits, and the march of improvement has been gradually and surely towards the railway. The result is, that the village of Athens to-day is not the Athens of years ago—there is an upper, a middle, and a lower part to it, and although connected by a continuous line of buildings and business interests, there are local divisions and heart-burnings, and jealousies. In former years, and, indeed, until quite recently, the postoffice was located in the business centre of the old village, but, as the town, its population, and its business interests crept steadily toward the depot, this was found to be an inconvenience to many, and efforts were made to have the office removed to some more central and desirable spot. Then came the tug of war. The old village was arrayed against the new, and finally an agent from the Department at Washington endeavored to arrange the matter to the satisfaction of all by locating the office midway between the Athens of old and the depot. It didn't work. The lower portion of the village had got its back up, and a sort of branch postoffice was open there on the following plan: A room was procured, the necessary boxes and drawers were provided, and a person was selected to bring the mail from the new postoffice and distribute it here for the benefit of those to whom it was directed. All this was proper and right, and was neither a violation or evasion of the law. But the matter did not end here. The brevet postmaster and his assistant received from one hundred and fifty to two hundred letters per day for mailing, and instead of depositing them in the regular postoffice where they could be properly stamped and the stamps cancelled, they took them directly by, and mailed them on the postal cars. This they had no right to do. It was in direct violation of law, and a serious loss to the regularly appointed postmaster, whose salary depended upon the percentage of the stamps cancelled at his office. The result was a complaint to the Post Office Department, and the arrest, by Agent McDanolds, of the postmaster extraordinary, and his assistant. Their examination was set down for yesterday. Much excitement prevails there. All parties consider themselves as greatly aggrieved, and a feeling has been engendered which will lose none of its bitterness for years to come.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

THE Westfield tannery gives employment to 40 hands, and has 3000 sides of leather in stock.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., August 15, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of M. V. CHADWICK, of Smethport borough, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of P. M. FULLER, of Bradford township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. D. BURBANK, of Keating township, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of N. W. ABBEY, of Smethport Borough, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Having nothing to defend, let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. H. M. HOYT.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican Electors of McKean county are requested to meet in caucus at their respective places for holding elections on Saturday evening, September 14th, 1878, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent their district in County Convention to be held at the Court House, Smethport, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, 1878. Every citizen of the county who is in favor of an honest currency and a strict maintenance of the Nation's honor and integrity is cordially invited to participate in the selection of delegates.

The Convention will be called to order at 7½ p. m., and will proceed to the selection of Congressional delegates, and the nomination of candidates for the following offices:

One person for Representative.
One person for Prothonotary, &c.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for District Attorney.
Two persons for Co. Commissioners.
Two persons for County Auditors.

Let there be a full representation from every election precinct in the county.

L. ROGERS,
Ch'n Co. Com.

We give a good deal of space this week to a letter from a business man, written to the *Venango Citizen*, in regard to the money question. It is a plain, truthful statement, and we hope all our readers who are tempted to entertain visionary and questionable theories of finance will read it carefully.

Important to Voters.

The regular assessment or registry lists for the coming fall election have already been made, and are now to be found posted at the polling places in the various districts as required by law. Under the new constitution every person desiring to vote at the approaching November election must have resided for the period of *two months, sixty days*, in the election district where he offers to vote, and if *over* twenty-two years of age, shall have paid within two years a state or county tax, which shall have been assed at least *two months*, and paid at least *one month* before the day of election. More: *The citizen who removes from one borough or township to another between the fifth of September and election day* loses *his right to vote*; because he must swear that he has resided at least sixty days in the district where he offers to vote. And if he has resided but five, ten or twenty days there he cannot declare that he has lived sixty days therein. Those who wish to vote the coming fall had better examine the list of voters now in the hands of the assessor (or the one to be found at the election house), and see if their names are enrolled. If not on the list, inform the assessor of the omission. The omission of names produces more confusion and trouble on election day than all defects put together, and yet, it is one of the simplest duties enjoined upon the assessor, and it is equally simple if the voter does not know that his name is not on the list until he offers his ticket and some one challenges him. It becomes the duty of the citizen from this until the 4th of September (sixty days before the election) to apply to the assessor if he wants his name placed on the list. It is the duty of every assessor to remain at the election house in his respective district on the 3d and 4th day of September next, when those not registered can find him and have their names put on the list of voters. Under the change made in our election laws an assessor renders himself liable to a fine of $100 and three months' imprisonment for assessing a tax against any person after the time specified in the law for closing his labors.

THERE is a good deal of frskiness among the Pennsylvania Democrats this year. Perhaps this is not unusual, for the brethren there have never really enjoyed a convention which didn't have a right of some kind in it somewhere. A gathering to nominate a State Senator in Schuylkill, on Tuesday, was rather a disappointment in this way, despite the efforts of a portion of the delegates. A candidate was nominated on the second ballot, and when he appeared to express his blushing gratitude, he was startled by a ferocious suggestion that he be thrown out of the window. Many other remarks alike cheerful in their nature were made, but no damage followed. Perhaps the party vote will be just as large on election day, but is not an enthusiastic way of "inaugurating" a campaign.—*Tribune.*

Mr. Dill's Battle for the People.

Mr. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, having been a member of the House and of the Senate for many years, and being announced to the workingmen, shippers and transporters of Pennsylvania as an Anti-corporation Candidate, the following is presented as a brief record of his Legislative struggle in behalf of the People against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and kindred corporations:

At the session of 1870, a bill was presented to authorize railroad companies to lease or become lessee, and to make contracts with other railroad companies, corporations, and parties. Under its provisions gigantic combinations took life, and by merger and consolidation of corporations, individual enterprise was crushed. Mr. Dill voted "AYE."—See House Journal of 1870, page 835.

The Act to incorporate the now notorious Milford and Matamoras Railway Company being pending, Mr. Dill voted "AYE." See House Journal of 1870, page 725.

A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras Railway bill having afterward been introduced—diverting $10,000 paid annually by the Erie Railway Company from the State Treasury to the treasury of the Milford and Matamoras Railway Company—Mr. Dill voted "AYE." See House Journal of 1870, page 1119.

This naked theft of $10,000 annually from the State Treasury having been detected and brought to the attention of the Executive, Governor Geary, at the session of 1872, by special message recommended a repeal of the law. A bill for that purpose having introduced, Mr. Dill, then a Senator, voted "NO." See Senate Journal of 1872, pages 795, 796.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company desiring a sort of Credit Mobilier Charter to enable it to operate its Western leased lines, an Act was introduced to incorporate the Pennsylvania Company. This Act was the forerunner of a series of bills passed during the session of 1871 and 1872 in the interest of associated capital, and in hostility to the interests of the working man and the business community. Mr. Dill voted "AYE" See House Journal of 1870, page 983.

Mr. Billingfelt, Senator from Lancaster, having offered the following resolution, viz: "*Resolved*, That the Committee on Railroads be instructed to report a bill fixing the maximum rates of freight and fare to be charged by all railroad companies in this Commonwealth," a motion was made to indefinitely postpone the resolution. Upon which motion Mr. Dill voted "AYE." See Legislative Journal of 1871, page 841.

Upon the Act to incorporate the infamous South Improvement Company, which corporation was the precursor of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Dill voted "AYE." See Senate Journal of 1871, page 1078.

The Act to incorporate the Laurel Run Improvement Company, afterward the Reading Coal and Iron Company, under which Mr. Gowan acquired control of the coal fields of Schuylkill County, being before the Senate, Mr. Billingfelt offered an amendment which destroyed the effect of the vital clause of the bill. This clause was as follows: "And it shall be lawful for any railroad or mining company existing under the laws of this State to subscribe for, or purchase, or guarantee the bonds of the company hereby incorporated." Mr. Billingfelt's amendment having prevailed, and being fatal to the purpose of Mr. Gowan, the vote was, on motion of Mr. Dill, reconsidered, and the original section reinserted. See Legislative Journal of 1871, page 1022.

The original "Free Pipe Bill" having been introduced under the title of "A Supplement to the Act of April 29, 1874," extending the provisions of said Act to embrace within the provisions of the same the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines, Mr. Dill made a dilatory motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Finance. See Senate Journal of 1875, page 939. The bill having been again reported on March 3, 1875, was defeated on March 4, 1875. Mr. Dill dodged on the call of yeas and nays.

A bill having been introduced to authorize and direct the Attorney General, upon complaint made by parties whose interests are thereby affected, to institute proceedings according to law against corporations alleged to have violated duties imposed upon them by law, Mr. Dill voted "No." See House Journal of 1870, page 1042.

A bill having been introduced entitled "An act to prevent gambling and lotteries in this Commonwealth," Mr. Dill voted "No." See House Journal of 1860, page 502.

An act being pressed at the session of 1877 by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to prevent strikes by their employees upon trains in transitu, known as the Engineers' Bill, or "Intimidation" Bill, entitled "An Act for the Protection of Passengers on Railroads," Mr. Dill voted "aye." See Senate Journal of 1877, page 432.

Suffice it to say, his vote in the Legislature has always been at the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and and kindred Corporations when it was needed. *When there was a surplus of votes he was sometimes excused.*

Stolen Eloquence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Kearney's speech at Boston comes over the wires radiating with science and eloquence which is perfectly bewildering. His grand eulogium of General Butler was taken textually from Tom Fitch, the "silver tongued orator" and ex-congressman of Nevada, on the occasion of the ratification meeting of Hayes and Wheeler, held June 21, 1876. To console the wounded spirit of Speaker Blaine, Fitch said, "Let me give a brief utterance to the feeling of the hearts of many thousand earnest Republicans," &c., &c., "and "send a message of love and greeting to "him who is lesser than McBeth, yet greater." Fiery, yet unconquerable; the Rupert of debate, chivalrous, white plumed Navarre of the platform; sagacious statesman, great hearted leader; gallant, glorious Blaine." Take out Blaine and put in Butler, and there you have Kearney's eulogium in Faneuil Hall.

THE woman suffragists of New Hampshire have gained a substantial victory at last. A bill has passed both branches of the legislature giving women the right to vote at school meetings. A report also comes from England that the Radicals of Southwalk propose to nominate a lady for parliament, for the purpose of practically raising the question of woman's rights in that country.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A Business Man Discusses It—The Reason for Business Depression—The Remedy Not in Inflation—A Clear, Logical Statement—Read and Reflect.

The causes of the existing depression in the business and labor of the country, and the remedy therefor, naturally excite public attention, and call forth a great variety of opinions. That something is wrong, or that there exists very serious derangement from some cause, is hardly questioned. There is, however, very radical differences of opinion as to the cause of the trouble, and the remedy. By one party it is claimed that a scarcity of the circulating medium called money is the cause of the trouble, and that an additional issue of greenbacks, through the payment of the Government Bonds, and the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, would remedy all our ills.—The opponents of this theory assert, on the contrary, that such an inflation of the currency as is demanded by the greenback men would afford no solid or permanent relief, and that, in point of fact, there is no scarcity of money for all legitimate enterprises. They claim that the trouble arises from an entirely different cause, and that the remedy must be of a different nature. Before the proper remedies can be applied, it is absolutely necessary to ascertain the cause of the trouble.

Any one who has paid attention to the course of business in this and other commercial countries can hardly have failed to observe that these financial depressions and derangements occur periodically, varying at intervals of seven to ten years, and apparently without much reference to legislation, though in some instances unwise laws may have hastened or intensified the trouble. These disturbances have occurred so often, and under such a variety of conditions, that it becomes thoughtful men to look below the surface for the cause. "Flush times" come on gradually. One man starts an enterprise which proves successful, and this starts another. Confidence in trade and business gradually pervades the entire community. Credit is expanded and easily obtained upon slight security. Money circulates rapidly, and therefore seems to be plenty. Soon adventurers without capital or experience start business upon credit, and seem to be making money. All the necessaries and luxuries of life are produced rapidly, and gradually accumulate upon the market. To the unthinking the country seems to be firmly fixed in its prosperity, while in point of fact a panic is being worked up in approved style. Some morning the country is startled by the news that a manufacturer or business man in good standing, but who probably never had any capital, has gone under because his bank refused any longer to cancy his paper. Next goes another and then another, and soon the banks which have been doing the same kind of business with the same class of men, begin to go, and shortly we have a first-class panic. During all this time there may have been no change of consequence, either in the volume of the currency or legislation of the country. The real cause of the trouble in this case would seem to be over-trading, over-production and too great an expansion of credit.—Unnatural stimulation having been imparted to the business of the country, must produce its legitimate and logical effect in a corresponding depression.

This is a fair statement of the case in panics preceding the existing one. Let us now consider the circumstances preceding and attending our present troubles, and see whether or not the same general rules apply.

I think it will hardly be denied that our present financial troubles are intimately connected with the late great rebellion.—Immediately preceding that event, the country was fairly prosperous. The results of the panic of 1857 had disappeared, and the laws of supply and demand seemed to be fairly balanced. Soon after the election of Mr. Lincoln, Fort Sumpter was fired upon, and the great rebellion fully inaugurated. This state of affairs found the Government financially bankrupt, and enormous demands upon its Treasury for the carrying on of the war. There was no resource for the emergency but to call upon the people for a loan, and to issue the Government promises to pay, either in the form of notes or Bonds, and both methods were employed. Vast numbers of men were called from all the productive industries of life, and from being producers became not merely consumers, but actual destroyers of the produce and manufactures of the country. This created an unheard of demand for the labor and productions of those remaining at home, and, together with an enormous issue of greenbacks and other evidences of indebtedness by the Government, an *apparent* prosperity never before equalled in this country. But was it prosperity? Was it not rather an illusive kind of prosperity produced by destroying our wealth and apparently supplying the waste by issuing promises to pay which would have to be met some day? Was the nation like the man who, by long years of industry and economy, having accumulated an estate, suddenly concludes that he has practiced these homely virtues long enough, and that he will have "a good time." He quits work, issues his promises to pay in the shape of due bills, raises money on his estate, and has a "glorious time" while the property lasts, or until he is requested to make payment. But then the trouble comes. He suddenly finds that his "good time" was only an illusion, and that the law of compensation applied in his case as well as in all others. Like the man who drinks to invigorate his system, it is found to be a draft upon the vital forces, and is of necessity followed by a corresponding depression. This was our state as a nation during the war, and for some years after. The waste of war, and the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of the able-bodied population from the productive industries of life to become consumers, and the issue by the Government of promises to pay, until the amount reached sixty dollars per capita of the population, produced the "good times" for which our greenback friends sigh, and which they wish to reproduce now in the same way. Everything went swimmingly until we were called upon for a settlement.

In the meantime the war came to a conclusion, the war ceased; and the enormous mass of men forming our armies were thrown upon the country to gradually assume their places as producers. The wild speculations induced by war and a superabundance of money continued. Manufactures of all kinds accumulated upon the market, until the over-supply became such a burden upon the hands of the holders as to need only an accident to bring on a crash. This came suddenly and unexpectedly through the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., in 1873. But it would have come all the same and very soon. All the elements and conditions of a panic existed, and would have developed themselves soon. Now, it can hardly be claimed that a scarcity of money produced the panic of 1873. There was as much money in the country after Jay Cooke's failure as before. I quote from a paper devoted to the cause of the greenback party, that there were in 1862 $17 97 per capita of our population; in 1873, $17 47; in 1874, $17 89, 1875, $17 33, being almost the same amount of money per capita during all that period. And yet a part of that time was "good times," and a part the severest panic we have ever known. Our present trouble, then can hardly arise from the scarcity of money in existence, for like causes produces like effects. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury reports a legal tender circulation of nearly $347,000,000, and a National Bank circulation of $314,000,000. Add to this fractional currency $16,500,000 old and new silver $53,000,000, and we have an aggregate equal, when divided per capita, to our best times. But it must be remembered that gold, being nearly par, now figures largely in the transactions of business in the great centers. But however this may be, there can hardly be a question as to the ability of the Government to resume specie payment on the first of January next, or sooner; and when that occurs, all the gold in the country will be added to the circulating medium, and will to that extent produce inflation: for it is well known so long as any considerable premium on either gold or silver exists, they are no more money than wheat or oil, but are articles of merchandise. Reduce them to par, however, and they instantly assume their true character and take their proper place. How, then, can resumption be contraction, and the source of the ills predicted by its opponents? The gold then of the country being added to the amount stated above, will make an aggregate of nearly or quite $900,000,000, and a per capita of money equal to twenty dollars, an amount greater than any period since 1868, taking the figures of the greenback men themselves. Another evidence that a scarcity of money is not the real source of our trouble is the fact that money can be obtained in the great centres of trade upon call, at two to four per cent. per annum, and on long time at five to seven per cent. The accumulation of money in the banks of the country are enormous, and their officers find it hard to earn moderate dividends. When times are active money moves rapidly, and thus multiplies itself, if dull, the reverse. When business moves there will be found to be an abundance of money, and the trouble to day must be sought elsewhere.

It, then, I have succeeded in showing that our troubles do not arise from a want or scarcity of circulating medium, but are rather the results of our emergence from a state of war and the waste and extravagance consequent thereon, the question as to what the remedy is, very naturally arises.

I will not have the presumption to say that I can point out the remedy, for that is a problem the wisest heads in the country have failed to solve. In treating a disease, a clear understanding of its nature is essential. Therefore, if it is not a scarcity of money that is producing the depression in business, an inflation of the currency is not the remedy. To call in the United States Bonds and supply their place with greenbacks, is not only an absurd proposition, but would be highly dishonorable and suicidal. Such an act would destroy faith in the greenbacks themselves, for who would have faith in a government that would repudiate its just contracts with its citizens and others, who went to its relief in its hour of deadly peril, and poured out their means like water, receiving its bonds in payment, sanctioned by all the solemnities of the most careful legislation. After such an act of bad faith, the people would certainly refuse any evidence of Government indebtedness, and would receive only something having an inherent value, such as gold and silver.—The attempt to *force* a currency upon them through its *legal tender* character, would depreciate it to a merely nominal value, until it would require nearly as much of such a currency to purchase a barrel of flour as it did of Confederate scrip in the South. During the times of inflation flour sold in this town at $21 per barrel, muslins and prints for 50 to 60 cents per yard, and everything else in proportion. But says the greenback man "I received wages in proportion, and was quite as able to pay the price, and times were good." Perhaps this is so, but was the greenback the cause? Certainly not. I think it has been shown that the real cause of the apparent prosperity was owing to the withdrawal of enormous masses of able-bodied population from the productive industries of life, to become consumers, and to the waste of war. A like issue of currency now would not produce the same results as then, unless the same state of affairs existed. In order to produce it we must have war and waste.—The issue of greenbacks for the Government Bonds would fall dead upon the country so far as a revival of business is concerned. If the twenty-one hundred million of dollars on deposit in the National Banks of the country, of which Gen. Carey speaks in his Oil City speech, can not find employment, how absurd to pile upon it as much more. To suppose that the owners of bonds would be compelled to put the greenbacks received in payment into business, when they would be certain to lose it, is silly. Nearly every manufacturer, and most of the business men of the country are losing money, and even Gen. Carey says none but a lunatic would embark in business at present.—There is no scarcity of *money* but a very great scarcity of *business* in which it can be profitably employed; and our greenback friends have failed to give any logical reason why flooding the country with more currency, when our present supply cannot be profitably used, would be a remedy for our troubles. It must be borne in mind that the payment of the Government Bonds would not pour this currency into the hands of the poor man, who owns no bonds, but would give it to the rich, who do not need it, and who, owing to the unprofitable nature of the business of the country, could not and would not put it into circulation. The only advantage, therefore, that could be claimed to accrue, would be the dishonorable and dishonest saving of the interest; and this would be more than counter-balanced by the damage to our credit as a commercial nation both at home and abroad. This interest on our bonds is no incubus upon the industry and business of the country, being paid mainly from taxes upon whisky, beer and tobacco, and a few luxuries used mainly by the rich. Instead of being a damage to the country, its bonds assist trade; and however true it may have been at one time (and that during the very period which our greenback friends seek to reproduce) that national taxation was a burden upon the poor man, it is not true now, since the payment is mainly voluntary. The man who declines brandy, whisky, wine, beer, tobacco and imported luxuries, need not cry himself hoarse over the burden imposed upon him through the Government Bonds. If, then, the issue of greenbacks through the payment of the Government bonds will not help us, there being enough currency already, where does the trouble arise? It seems clear to me that the habits of extravagance and unthrift acquired by all classes of the community during the carnival of war and general inflation have very much to do with our troubles. Industry and economy are homely virtues, but they are the true sources of national prosperity.—*It seems hard, after riding the high horse of inflation, to get down and walk, but we must.* Men in such cases will try any other expedient. Our greenback friends are in this state. It would be so much pleasanter and easier, if it could be done, to repudiate honest contracts, set the Government printing presses to work, and by flooding the country with an irredeemable currency, ride the old horse again. But he would be found unable to walk. His day is past, and it is well for the country that it is. Another cause of the depression in the labor of the country arises from the introduction of labor-saving machinery into the manufactories of the country, enabling one person to do the work of two, and sometimes of more, thus throwing a large number out of work or soon greatly over-stocking the market. I am aware that it is claimed by Gen. Carey in his Oil City speech that there can be no over-supply, and that such a thing as a labor-saving machine never was and never would be invented. But these assertions are so at variance with the common sense and experience of men, and especially so in the oil regions, that I will not stop to discuss them at this time. Believing then that the "hard times" do not arise from any special derangement of our financial system, but from a wholly different source, and that the remedy lies in a return to the practice of industry and economy, I fail to see that the remedy proposed by the greenback men can be anything but disastrous.

There are other phases of the greenback question to which I may refer in future.

M.

FRANKLIN, PA., August 3, 1878.

THE STATE'S MONEY BAGS.

Treasury Noyes Tells the Pennsylvania People How Rich They Are.

State Treasurer Noyes, for the general information of the public, has issued a statement of the condition of the Treasury. This paper published, in advance of the Treasurer's quarterly report, the balance on hand May 6, 1878, showing where the various amounts were deposited. The total assets, as shown at that time were $1,704,577 84. Of this sum, the Treasury says, there was in the general fund $283,494 88. This included $248,360 advanced to members of the Legislature—and in the sinking fund $1,420,389 01. Of this amount the sum $20,672 48 was carried upon the books of the department, as in the following banks or banking institutions:

Dougherty, Bro. & Co., Harrisburg	$ 1,721 60
Bank of Commerce, Erie	3,486 40
Venango National Bank, Franklin	6,140 68
G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda	4,000,000
Inland Insurance and Deposit Company.	
Lancaster	3,109 76
Bank of Brandywine, West Chester	1,005 80
Total	$20,672 48

All of which institutions had failed.

For the item of $1,721 60, Dougherty Bro. & Co., the Commonwealth holds the bond of Mr. Rawle, with undoubted security for its payment. The reason for its not being paid on the 6th of May by Mr. Rawle was that there was yet in hands of the assignee some property undisposed of. As soon as the affairs of the bank are wound up by the assignees Mr. Rawle will pay the balance into the treasury.

The other five broken banks were marked upon the books of the Treasury, when I took charge of it, as "certified to the Attorney General" for collection, which took them out of this department, and no responsibility for their collection or settlement belongs to the Treasurer.

It is but just to add that in the case of the Bank of Commerce, Erie, that suspended during the term of Hon. Eli Slifer as Treasurer, and the Venango National Bank, Franklin, that suspended during the term of Hon. W. H. Kemble as Treasurer, that both gentlemen claim that they were authorized depositaries of the State, and that the moneys lost in them were deposited by the County Treasurer under authority of law. In the case of G. F. Mason & Co., Towanda, Inland Insurance and Deposit Company, Lancaster, and the Bank of Brandywine, West Chester, that suspended during the term of Hon. Robert W. Mackey as Treasurer, there is on file in this office, for the use of the commonwealth, the bond of Hon. R. W. Mackey, with unquestioned security conditioned for the payment of whatever amount may not be received from the assets of said banks.

The item of $948,000, "advanced to members of the Legislature" was deducted from their warrants by me when paid at the close of the session, and proper vouchers have been filed in the Auditor General's office for the same.

With the exception of the $20,672 48 in the six broken banks as herein explained, the balance is turned over to me by Mr. Rawle, was in the several banks as certified by them to the Auditor General, and was subject to my check as Treasurer.

I found no notes, checks, due bills or other evidences of debt owing from any individual firm or corporation to the Treasurer or the Commonwealth other than those contained in the foregoing list.

I herewith append statement of the balance in the Treasury at the closed of business on the 31st of July, 1878, showing the amount of assets to be $1,225,943 36. Of this sum there was in the general fund $313,961 25 and in the sinking fund $912,062 10.

These moneys are on deposit and are subject to my check as Treasurer, and none of them are loaned by me to individuals, firms or corporations. Bonds and collateral securities are held by the department to secure the above deposits. By comparing this statement with the statement of the commissioners of the sinking fund published 1st July, 1878, it will be seen that after the call of 1st July, 1878, for $182,800, payable 1st October, 1868, all the moneys in said fund on the 1st July, 1878, were applied to payment of called and overdue loans and interest upon the public debt, and the $29,570 24 now in the sinking fund accumulated during the month of July.

Miscellaneous.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly after the ten patrons.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v16-41-1y J. McNULTY.

BUFFALO

Type & Electrotype

FOUNDRY,

36 & 38 West Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FROM THE BEST MATERIAL AND FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. ALSO MAILING TYPE.

N. LYMAN'S SONS, - Prop's.

1336-1y

The World's Standard

FAIRBANK'S

SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Company's Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS,
TEA and COFFEE CANS,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and
STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

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RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS

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ELCTROTYPERS,

FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 13 Swan Street, Lewis Block,

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Jas. N. Matthews, } *Of the late firm of Matthews & Warren*
Wm. P. Northrup, } *The latter joins with Him*
1330 y1 *[y Chandler*

BOND

LIQUOR STORE

East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.

Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

H. F. BARBOUR,

Steam Book and Job Printer,

Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

Smethport, Pa.

THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city House, as to prices or quality of work.

CHEAP

KANSAS LAND!!

We own and control the Railway Lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre, on easy terms of payment. These lands are of the very best quality and are located in the best winter wheat and stock growing district of the United States. Alternate sections of Government land can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers. Members of our firm reside at WAKEENEY and will show lands at all times. A pamphlet giving *full information of soil climate, water supply, rainfall, &c.*, will be sent free on request. Address WARREN KINNEY & CO.,
106 Dearborn Street, Chicago,
15-52tm] Or Wm. Kenney, Trego Co., Kansas

NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS
—OF—

TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore c ution all chewers against purchasing such imitations. All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by a fine and imprisonment. *See Act of Congress, August 14, 1876.*

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov't in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during past 12 years, *over* $30,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers as manufacturers. *For The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality.*

15-1yrs

GET YOUR

PRINTING

AT THE

MINER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STOCK

AT

NEW PRICES!

CASH AND LOW FIGURES.

Having just placed on our counters a full and entirely new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at greatly reduced prices we are able to do better by our patrons than ever before. Our stock of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

is superior in quality and make, and we call attention to the following very low prices, as sample figures:

Men's Full Suits	$4 50 to $17 00
Boys' Suits	$3 00 to $8 00
Gents' Boots	$2 00 to $5 00

WE HAVE ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' SHOES & GAITERS

WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES BELOW COMPETITION.

WE ARE OFFERING A FULL LINE OF

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our Grocery Department

IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

SUGARS	9 to 11c	PRUNES	12½c
SYRUPS	70 to 90c	SUGAR-CURED HAMS	13c
TEAS	25 to 90c	SALT PORK	9c
COFFEES	23 to 35c	LARD	11c
DRIED APPLES	7c	OAT MEAL	7c
PEELED PEACHES	15c	CHOICE BUTTER	16c

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT.

CENTRAL CASH STORE.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

and MILLINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET. SMETHPORT.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No. ..... to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date, by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. { TITUS G. FISH, EDWIN B. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS, } FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER to

FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., August 15, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. T. CALLAR, W. M.

G. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. O. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH. Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; T. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—F. R. Cotter, Fort Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. H. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

County Commissioners.—Bej. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

County Clerk.—Jno. H. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Register. *Terms of Court.*—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—M L Armstrong

Asst Burgess.—H L McCoy

Council.—G M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht S A Backus N W Abbey J C Hamlin

Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors.—L Rogers R D Hamlin B L Kellogg E G Brown R Sartwell L Burlingame

Poormasters.—E F Waller O W Gallup

Justices.—G M Smith P Ford

Auditor.—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

Our Traveling Agent.

Mr. J. WILLETT SMITH is the authorized agent and solicitor of the MINER. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions, advertising and job work, and to make collections. Orders through him will receive prompt and careful attention. We bespeak for him a courteous reception from all our personal and business friends.

—Adjourned court next week, for the trial of civil causes only.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—See call for Republican County Convention at the head of editorial page.

—The Democrats hold their County Convention in this place on the 22d inst.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—A. B. Armstrong is on the sick list. We hope his reappearance will be speedy.

—It is a good time to lay in your stock of coal for the winter, if you have the money to pay for it.

—Continual additions are being made to the Sheriff's family. He bids fair to have a full house before many days.

—It is said that during the past three months over 100 horses have been stolen in Western Pennsylvania and the eastern border of Ohio.

—The Greenback candidate for the Legislature in Cameron county is a son-in-law of the Republican candidate for the same office.

—The query is, how did we get along without Picard, the baker, before his advent. It would seem impossible to do without him now.

—The Sunday *Breeze* thinks the Sunday *Herald* must be illegitimate from the fact that no one fathers it. A logical conclusion, certainly.

—The Sheriff has been obliged to employ another deputy. Four men and a boy are now required to keep up with the business of that office.

—Col. A. I. Wilcox has been stopping in the borough for several days. No one is more welcome with all classes than is the genial and large hearted Colonel.

—The foundation walls of Sprague's new building are admired by all. Sprague probably expects there will be an earthquake and has built accordingly.

—Hon. Anson G. Congden, a well known politician of Allegany county, father of W. O. Congden, of this place, is reported dangerously ill at his residence.

—The Greenback convention will be held at Kendall this afternoon. Quite a delegation from Smethport expect to be present, but they are all "bloated bondholders."

—The machinery for the manufacture of barrels at Rogers' mills is nearly all in place, and they will soon be ready to turn out the barrels as fast as they may be needed.

—We intended to have been present at the dedication of the Presbyterian church at Kane on Saturday, and greatly regret our enforced absence. We hope, however, to secure a report from there.

—Chas. Wescott, a young lawyer from Crawford county, who has been stopping at Bradford temporarily for some months, has received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for District Attorney in his own county.

—There were rumors early in the week that the Erie company had annulled their agreement with the Standard and would hereafter carry oil for all shippers, but thus far the story lacks confirmation.

—Candidates for sheriff are chuckling over the opinion that the fee bill does not apply to this county until after next census. Our population is officially rated at less than ten thousand. It may be a million before 1880.

—In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. W. H. Picard, proprietor of the Smethport Bakery. Mr. P. is supplying a want long felt by the citizens of Smethport. A neat and tasty delivery wagon has been put on the road for the accommodation of his numerous customers.

—The Greenback organ at Bradford is very sensitive and is evidently hurt by our statement that week in regard to its "patent inside," make-up, &c., and its "ablest journalist in the country" pitches into the MINER with his coat off. No doubt if we had hailed the advent of the *Herald* with fulsome praises and meaningless compliments the anonymous editor would have been perfectly satisfied.

—The Bradford Sunday *Breeze* power press is run by hand power. Get one of the Corning Eureka engines, brother Mead. They are in our opinion the best and cheapest steam powers for a newspaper office in existence. Call at the MINER press rooms and see how nicely it works.

—Any one wishing to engage in a legitimate business in the borough of Smethport need not be deterred from want of an eligible location. One of the best business sites in the borough will be sold at a reasonable figure to any one who will put up a respectable building thereon.

—The Sunday *Breeze* of Bradford, announces that a daily evening paper will be issued from that office, commencing Tuesday evening the 20th inst. It is evident that there is a field for a sprightly evening paper in Bradford, and if any one can make it a success we are certain that Meade can. Success to it.

—The daily average of shipments from the Bradford field by the United Lines last week was 17,500 barrels, from the entire field 56,883 barrels. The Bradford field is claimed to yield over 20,000 barrels per day, and to furnish about half the oil produced. If this is so, there must be an unjust discrimination against it, but why?

—A New Jersey friend writes us in regard to the "Old Owl Well" on the Kenzua—on what branch of the Kenzua it is situated and the probable distance from Kane, &c. This well is on the Main Branch of the Kenzua, in Hamlin township, on Warrant No. 3084, about ten miles north-east from Kane, and three miles south of Lafayette Post Office.

—While returning from the Haskill well with one of Knapp's rigs yesterday morning, D. A. Easterbrook and W. O. Hamlin were unceremoniously spilled out on the road by the horse suddenly shying and upsetting the buggy. No particular damage was done other than badly mashing the buggy to the extent of about $50—but heavy operators do not mind such trifles.

—Having received the most careful instruction from that great parliamentarian, Capt. J. C. Backus, (the old war horse) as regards conducting the convention to be held at Kendall to-day, we hope Mr. Kern will be able to do the honors of that assembly in a most graceful and competent manner. John will probably be there, however, so that if the Chair should "be at a loss" on any complicated question he (John) will go to the rescue.

—A. L. Kern, chairman of the Greenback County Committee, was in town last evening, drumming up delegates to the county Convention to be held at Kendall to-day. We are informed that he told his "old war horse" convert in this borough that one thousand dollars must be raised to "run the campaign with this fall." So the "good times" have already commenced by asking the poor laboring men to "shell out" their share of the campaign fund.

—There will soon be eight newspapers in McKean County, two of them daily. From 1863 to 1874 the MINER was the only paper published in the county. There was very little money in the business, however, during that time, and we do not doubt that each of the eight papers in the county now make more money than did the MINER during the decade that it was lord of all it surveyed, yet we hardly think any of us will have any surplus to buy bonds with.

—The citizens of this village were considerably surprised last week, on learning of the failure of S. McCoy, one of the oldest business men of this village; also the failure of F. A. McCoy, who has been connected with his father and brother in the management of the "Old Corner Store." The amount of Mr. McCoy's liabilities, we have not learned, but it is thought there is property sufficient, were it not for the shrinkage, to pay all liabilities. The creditors hold a meeting Wednesday, the 7th inst. Our citizens generally, have great sympathy for Mr. McCoy, as he is one of our best business men and trusted citizens, but these hard times were too much for him. —*Ellicottville Union.*

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

The Greenback Convention at Tarport—Accident on Elevated Railway—Barn Struck by Lightning.

Special to MINER by W. U. Tel.

The Greenback Convention met in the Tarport Opera House to-day. Twenty-three delegates from the various Greenback clubs in the county were present. The following county ticket was put in nomination:

Representative—J. E. Blair.

Sheriff—George Gillmor.

Prothonotary—Ole Snyder.

District Attorney—C. H. Sherwood.

County Commissioners—Mike Doyle, and W. S. Hooker.

Auditor—A. J. Otto, and J. E. B. White.

John C. Backus, L. H. Dolley and J. E. Blair were appointed Congressional delegates with instructions to vote for J. S. Fisher, of Tarport, for Congress.

A train on the Elevated Railway upset in the mill pond this morning but fortunately no one was seriously hurt. It having always been regarded as almost an utter impossibility for an accident to occur on that road, the "peg leg" stock is just now naturally below par.

A barn belonging to P. M. Fuller was struck by lightning yesterday. Captain Fuller and another man were in the barn when it was struck. Both men were knocked insensible but soon recovered from the shock. The barn and its entire contents were burned, involving a loss to the owner of one thousand dollars.

Here Again.

E. G. Hambleton, the artist, who spent a few weeks in this place some months ago, will be here again next Monday, and will occupy the "Side-Hill" gallery for a few weeks. During his former visit he gained many friends and a good patronage, and all his former customers and many new ones will be pleased to hear that he is to renew his visit.

The Huling's Well.

Notwithstanding the fact that some of our exchanges who have been giving the most disparaging accounts of the Kinzua well, it proves to be doing as well as the average wells in this county. From parties who visited the well yesterday we learn that during the past fourteen days the well has flowed about 20 barrels per day. Colonel Wilcox was one of the visitors, and he assures us that a careful examination of the oil in the tanks proves the above statement to be literally true.

July Oil Operations.

The month of July witnessed a further decline in operations throughout the entire region. The low price which the product commands has caused a general depression in business. The outlook at the present is of such a nature as not to stimulate developements in any field. During the month of July 204 wells were completed having a production on the last day of the month of 2,884 barrels. The dry hole list was not large, twenty-six being found. In the month of June 272 wells were finished, producing 3,773 barrels. On the first day of August there were 185 wells drilling and 238 rigs up and building. Compared with June operations there was a decrease of two in the number of rigs up and building and of seventy-seven in the number of wells drilling. The average new strike over the entire region for July was fourteen and three-twelfth barrels. The production of the region remains unchanged and is rated at 40,000 barrels.—*Derrick.*

New Party.

Realizing the necessity of a party representing the wants of the people (that is, the several candidates desiring to be elected,) organized a Convention while the Greenbackers were holding a council last Monday, and nominated the following ticket: Mr. Howard, Assembly; John Parsons, Congress; C. B. Gould, Senate; H.H. Mullin, Sheriff; Sam Rishell, Pete Brooks, Commissioners; Schenck and Chadwick, Auditors; Frank Shives, Coroner, and placed them squarely on the following

PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The government is of the people, by the people and for the people, and we being the people, therefore the government, do declare and ordain

1st. That money in this age is a great good, and as the government is to confer "the greatest good on the greatest number," an unlimited supply of money shall at once be issued by the government, and given to the people as follows:

To every editor $500,000; to every male head of a family $100,000; every widow $100,000; every single man $50,000; every single woman $10,000; every child under 21 years of age $5,000.

2d. That each and every individual shall have an equal standing in society, and any person attempting to set himself up above his fellow, shall be shot—in the neck.

That the ticket nominated at this convention shall be declared elected, and no 8 to 7 nonsense allowed.

The name of the party shall be the National Equality party.—*Cameron Press.*

A Murderous Assault.

The following are the particulars of a most cold-blooded and dastardly piece of business, enacted last Saturday night at Olean:

John Riff, a man employed in Barret's tannery, was going over the river bridge about 9 o'clock Saturday night when he was stopped by three men and ordered to stand and deliver. No sooner was their command given than one of these footpads knocked Riff down and another rifled his clothing and took $17 in money. To make a brutal supplement to the robbery another of these devils drew a knife from his pocket and cut Riff's throat. Riff was then picked up by his three assailants and thrown into the river. Right here comes a miraculous feature of the episode. Riff floated down the river about fifty rods and towards the shore. Riff had but a slight consciousness of the situation when he found himself at the bank of the river and through great effort crawled up the embankment, walked up to an outhouse, near the tenement house of James Brooks, which is located near the river, and entered the small building for shelter. There Riff remained unconcious until about four o'clock in the morning, when the sense of his condition came to him and with great difficulty he managed to walk to his home. Entering his bed-room by crawling through a window, Riff changed his clothes and laid down on his bed. In this situation his family found him later in the morning, and through that household was sent a thrill of horror that cannot be described. A surgeon was immediately summoned, and when the wounds came to be examined it was found the unfortunate man's wind and meat-pipes were cut completely through. However, the jugular vein was unharmed. These pipes were sewed up by the surgeon and a short time afterwards Riff was enabled to converse moderately with his friends and relatives. Two or three physicians are now attending him, and they expect to save his life by injecting food into his stomach through a pipe. The would-be murderers who committed the bloody deed have not been caught. It is supposed they made a hasty departure from the village after the money was secured and Riff thrown into the river. Detectives are now searching for them and it is hoped they will be captured and severely punished. The brutality exhibited in the affair has aroused the most violent indignation of all citizens.

From Coryville.

August 13, '78.

To the Editor of The Miner:

George W. Pelton Esq., of Farmers Valley, died on the morning of the 12th, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Mr. Pelton was one of the first settlers of McKean Co., coming to this place before there was anything more than a bridle path to Warren, Ridgway or through Potter Co. to Wellsboro. He at one time probably, fifty years ago, sold goods in Smethport. He has lived to see the county he chose for a home when a howling wilderness transformed to a commercial emporium and become a net-work of railways. Mr. Pelton has been a man whose probity of morals and integrity in his intercourse with his fellow men won him the friendship and esteem of the many who knew him, and who sympathize with the widow and relatives in their bereavement.

The Equitable Pipe Line Company have their four inch pipe laid to this place, and are now prepared to deliver oil as fast as needed at the racks, they are now tearing up the two inch and with it connecting to more wells.

Rev. H. H. Barber, who some twelve years ago traveled the Farmers Valley circuit, is expected to be at Farmers Valley on Sunday next.

The tools in the well on A. O. Cory's farm, were hitched to this morning and have been raised fifty feet and are raising slowly. A.

Aug. 14, 10 a. m. '78.

Editor of Miner—Tools all out and on term firms at the well of Williams & Rutherford, on A. O. Cory farm—nothing broken, but terribly bent. A.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

UP KNAPP'S CREEK.

Eldred Items and Knapp's Creek Oil and Local Notes.

From our Regular Correspondent.

ELDRED, PA., Aug. 13, 1878.

The large Hamlin annex, to the Drug store on the north side, is rapidly progressing to completion and will soon be enclosed.....The Carter Jewelry store is progressing favorably..... The United Brethren Church edifice presents a very neat and beautiful exterior, and I should judge from appearances that it was nearly completed.....B. O. Doan, is having a coat of paint put on the front of his Lunch room:.....The Oil Well Supply Store limited, has on hand about $18,000 worth of casing, pipe and tubing and a store building for other goods, in the line of oil well supplies, is enclosed and will soon be ready for occupants..... The K. & E. Depot is all completed, painted and finished up in the best style, and the officers are very obliging to customers. There is a large amount of freight on the platform awaiting transportation.....Miss Varnum, one of our dress makers, is very ill, having an attack of typhoid fever.....Mr. Wm. Moses was sitting with his feet out of the window in his room the other day, when the window unexpectedly came down and bruised his feet quite seriously..... The plank road has actually been commenced at the Knapp's creek bridge, and the grading is being made around the point of the hill, and will commence laying the plank as soon as received..... Ed. Jones has just returned, after having been away on a visit for a couple of weeks. All are very glad to meet him again and see him on the road, as he is very pleasant and accommodating. The same testimony is also due to Mr. Palmer, who has been on the road during the absence of Mr. Jones.....There are to be two news papers started in this town soon, called the Eldred Eagle, by Mr. A. D. Gould, of Emporium. Another by Mr. Hughes & Co., of Port Allegany, called the Eldred Express.....There was a large bear captured on the two mile creek the other day, by A. H. McKean, of Parker's Landing.....The Hochtetter well, on Anthony Welch farm, is down about 500 feet, and the one on the Wolcott farm, both on Barden brook, is down about the same. The well on the two mile, near Fort Allegany, is down 1750 feet, and it is said that there is a small show of oil, but not a prospect of a paying well.....The Cavy well on Gale lot is now doing 30 barrels.....Daniel Wright is selling lots of lumber from the Coleman mill, which is being run over to Boyd Valley..... Oil matters are said to be very quiet up Meek's and Indian creeks.....There is a gang of surveyors surveying the State Line who have been boarding at Williard Hartson's, on Meeks creek, but are now boarding on Indian creek.....The Littlefield well is now owned by Mr. J. G. Evans & Co., who having settled with Mr. Simcox for the use of his machinery will continue to do all they can to test the well and the adjoining territory of which I hope to be able to give you more information in my next letter.....Edward McCullough's little son, six months old, died of cholera infantum the 6th inst.....Mr. Thomas Duke, of Duke Center, has finally lost the little son of 8½ years old, that was reported dead through mistake last spring, who died on the 8th of lung difficulty.....I am informed that it is quite sickly about Duke Center, Oil Valley, &c.

.....Mr. J. M. Baldwin, formerly of Otto township, died very suddenly in Maine of heart disease. He was once a county Commissioner of this county for a term of three years.....There is but little doing now about Duke Center.....William Duke, Jr., has completed his No. 20 and it is good for 15 barrels.....A. B. Smith on the hill between Tram Road and Baker hollows, has two or three wells at that point and Mr. Brown is building a road from the Smith well on the ridge to the head of Lafferty hollow.....Wm. Mullin of Bell's Camp was robbed of some $60 or $70 the other day.....Ebenezer Meddaugh has made some improvement on the road opposite his house.....The Bradford Oil Co. are making a good road up the Red Rock street, which is greatly needed.....Mrs. S. Brown is making improvements on her house, building on in front and a room for a restaurant underneath.....Mrs. Brown is teaching school in a grove, where they have meetings and Sunday schools on Sunday.....Emery Sherman is building a store 16x40 feet.....Miss Page, of Olean, has completed her seventh term of teaching at the Topeka school house, Miss May Bunker her first at the Taunton school house, Miss Coon her seventh at Prentiss Vale, and Miss Emblee her first at Rixford.

RIXFORD, PA., Aug. 14, 1878.

I came up this morning on the train going west. Stopped at 9:30 a.m. and will improve a few moments in writing a few notes from this growing town, while waiting for the eastern bound train to carry my letter. I called at the Bar & Mills well this morning near the depot, and learned that they had been drilling two weeks, had had five fishing jobs, and were down 1000 feet. There is now a good plank walk laid from the depot to the Yeomans house, and there is also another one through the central part of town. The Cooper Bros. have two wells just above the R.R. well, under way, and there are two others down below drilling on the McCullough farm, that must be down some 500 feet now..... It was suggested a few days ago, that the Rixford Band did not turn out on duty very well, but recent intimations seem to show that they turned out pretty strong, and had a jolly time of it..... There have been some reports that the Rixford "Ranche" has had some pretty lively times, and it is said that it is a great nuisance and it really ought not to be tolerated. Why not turn out en masse and clean them out? How can good citizens sit and remain quiet while such a moral pest is in our midst? Arise! citizens of Rixford, and appeal to the strong arm of the law for redress and a maintenance of the laws of our Commonwealth.

.....Frank Lamontain, who has been at the Yeomans House since the opening, is now on his way home to Cattaraugus county and will be gone some two or three weeks.....The Yeomans House is having a good run of custom. DELTA.

From Ceres.

Aug. 12, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

I noticed not long since a letter written by the "Old Man" concerning the Greenback move in Ceres. Although he reported correctly and told the truth, still I think he was a little hard on the boys, and as it stirred them up to that extent that they showed their ivory, and fearing for the "old man's" personal safety I write this to please the boys and to induce them to "let up" on the "old man."

Now the fact is right here—"Ob" is not a very healthy boy; he only weighs one hundred and ninety pounds, being quite fleshy and having bled from the lungs for the last sixty-five years it has enfeebled his *disposition* so much that he cannot work (and this is why I think the "old man" hard on him) yet notwithstanding all these drawbacks "Ob" did do all the work on Adoniram's BIG FARM this year, besides working a whole half day on the *disputed territory*; also spending a great share of his time in the interest of the Great Greenback Party. Why, Mr. Editor, he will spend a whole day talking to a deaf man, putting in his quavers and semi-quavers, never missing a note. And the tone of his voice and his gestures are just right to impress one with the solemnity of the occasion. He is converting men very fast, taking them right out of the Republican and Democratic parties. The "old man" doubts the above, as he says that he has been looking around and all that he can find that have gone over is H. W. Carter and he says that he "will not peddle tickets."

Now, really, I do not believe that the "old man" did mean to be very hard on Tom Crooks for he knew that Tom was no voter and had no *principle*, so he was spoken of merely to show that they (the Greenbackers) put their work in a poor place.

Now, Mr. Editor, just one private word to you and I am done. The Greenbackers have had very poor success here. A short time since there was a great meeting advertised. "Ob" came but no speaker, so that was a failure. There was to have been a caucus last Saturday evening but there were but two or three present so that had to go over until the 14th inst. Everything seems to work against them, consequently my sympathy for them and my reproof to the "old man."

I am personally acquainted with all the boys belonging to the Greenback party in Ceres, and being somewhat acquainted with the leaders in the county I think that our boys compare very favorably with *them*.

Hoping that this short letter will fix up the matter between the "old man" and the Greenback boys, I remain, Sir, as ever—a peace maker. JAMES, JR.

FROM SERGEANT.

Closing School Exercises.

The Sergeant school, under the supervision of Miss M. A. McKean closed on Friday, the 9th inst., with what may be called an Exhibition on a small scale, when we take into consideration the number and ages of the pupils. The school numbered 6, the eldest 15 years and the youngest 4. They did honor to their teacher as well as themselves. The room was darkened for the occasion, and beautifully decorated, lamps being distributed around the room giving it a brilliant appearance.

The opening was delivered by Freddie Howard, a little fellow of five summers. Only for his size we would have thought we were listening to a full grown man so well did he acquit himself. Following is the

PROGRAMME:

Music—Maggie Glee, by the school.
Opening Address—Freddie Howard.
Music—Fairy Bells, school.
Recitation—Love at Home, by Robt. Quiggle.
Recitation—A Little Child, by Maggie McKean.
Dialogue—When we are Men, by George and Robert Quiggle; Frank, Fred and Harry Howard.
Recitation—Work and Play, by Frank Howard.
Dialogue—Four Colors, by Maggie McKean, Frank, Fred and Harry Howard.
Recitation—Work enough to Do, by G. Quiggle.
Recitation—The Little Girl, by Harry Howard
Dialogue—Moses, by Mr. and Mrs. G. Quiggle.
Song—Close of School.

After which Miss McKean gave her scholars some very good advice. Hoping they will profit by it, I leave them. "TOM."

From Turtle Point.

TURTLE POINT, Aug. 12, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

In your issue of August 8, you state that the Helwig & Taylor case was settled by Taylor paying Helwig $300, which is a mistake. Helwig received nothing. He wanted $500. Taylor would pay him nothing, but proposed to pay Mrs. H. E. Helwig $300, which was accepted, and check was duly drawn to Mrs. H. E. Helwig.

Yours truly, TRUTH.

Butter and Cheese Market.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET—August 12.—Of 14,000 boxes of cheese offered at the market here to-day 12,000 boxes were sold. 2,500 boxes went on commission. The balance sold for 7@8¼c for extremes; the leading price was 8c; the average price was 7¾c. The market was brisker and prices higher.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE AND BUTTER—August 12, CHEESE—There was a much better feeling in the cheese market today. The market was a trifle firmer with a small advance in rates. Over 100 factories were represented, and offerings of factory cheese exceeded 12,000 boxes, which sold at 7¼@8c, chiefly 7¾@7¾c. Of farm cheese the offering were light. Sales of 400 boxes at 6¼@7¾c—most of the sales at 8¼@7c.

BUTTER—Butter was quoted at 15@17c.

Petroleum Markets.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 14, 8:00 p.m.—The pipe-line runs from the Bradford district to-day were 21,000 barrels; the shipments were 21,000 barrels, and the purchases were refused for publication. the offerings of shipment greatly exceeded the wants of buyers. The market opened and closed at $1.01¼ for "spot."

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13.—Petroleum quiet and firm. Crude quoted at 6¾c. Refined at 10⅞@11c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—Petroleum unchanged. Quoted at 9c for Standard white.

OIL CITY, Aug. 14, 12:20 p.m.—Oil Quoted at $1.01½ bid.

PARKER, Aug. 14, 12:20 p.m.—Oil Quoted at $1.01½ bid.

TITUSVILLE, Aug. 14, 10:00⅝ bid.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—RALSTONE.—At the residence of the bride's father in Alton, August 9th, by A. Anderson, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS to Miss SARAH RALSTONE, both of the above place.

Smethport Bakery.

W. H. PICARD'S

Bakery & Confectionery,

FINE TEAS.

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Dentistry.

Dr. Lewis will be at the Wright House on Monday, August 12th, and remain during the week. Those wishing his dental services will please call at his room.—30 2t

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

—Brunswick House, the only popular hotel in Olean. Opposite the Union Depot. 31 tf

Shakespeare's Last.

If you're a pilgrim and a stranger
And many miles from the farm,
Be you a producer or a granger
If you're at Olean stop with F. M. Arne.
Brunswick House Olean, N. Y.
31 tf

—Get "Mystery; or, Platonic Love" of C. T. Smith, if you wish a story of merit.

—A good, active agent, either lady or gentleman, wanted to canvass, on salary or commission. Address C. T. Smith, Smethport, Penna.—3813

—"Mystery; or Platonic Love," is a novel of rare merit, by J. S. Crosby, of Parker City. Sold in McKean county by C. T. Smith and his agents. Every well selected library should have it.—3813.

A LADY WHO DID THE RIGHT THING.

A lady in Cleveland, O., whose child had been given up to die of cholera infantum, says the child was out of danger in three hours from the time she began giving Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. Price 25c, 50c, and $1.

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be *permanently* cured by the use of FARNELEE'S GREAT BLOOD and LIVER PURIFIER.

It is well known that all these diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood, and it is also known that unless we strike at the foundation of them no permanent relief can be expected.

For purifying the blood we cheerfully recommend this great and efficient remedy, feeling certain that if given a fair trial, wonderful cures will be the sure result.

If after a fair trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return to us the empty bottle and we will refund your money.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 e o w, 1 y

A Merry Heart.

Solomon says "A merry heart maketh a glad countenance," but the heart is not apt to be merry if one is suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion or liver complaint, or if sleep is disturbed or unrefreshing. The most frequent cause of sleeplessness is dyspepsia, of which all medical writers declare it to be a sure symptom. For the certain cure of these distressing maladies, we have never yet discovered a medicine to equal FARNELEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND. Its influence is truly wonderful and all that could be desired. It invigorates the digestive organs and imparts new life to the whole system; it is also a great regulating tonic and holds the foremost place among medicinal preparations of its class.

We are so confident that it will give satisfaction in every case that we invite you to try it. If not entirely satisfactory, return the empty bottle, and we will refund the money. Sample bottles 15 cents; regular size, $1.00. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 e o w, 1 y

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-36 eow26t

To the Ladies of McKean County.

C. T. Smith is here for the purpose of introducing Dr. Pancoast's "Ladies' Medical Guide," a work of rare merit, containing 600 pages and 100 illustrations, Dr. P. enjoying advantages possessed perhaps by few other physicians in the United States in respect to information of this peculiar character; hence he can safely say that all that is known of a truthful and reliable nature will be found embraced in this volume. All the prominent diseases of females are noted, the symptoms given, and the means for their cure and amelioration suggested, with much valuable information as to pregnancy and the proper management of infants. Also treatment of the hair and skin. It gives all information to females from the cradle to the grave. Price $2.00. Sent by mail, or delivered on application. Address C. T. SMITH, Smethport, Pa. 3813

For Generations Diseases arising from indiscretion have been treated with Balsam Copaiba and Mercury, until the stomachs of the patients using them became so nauseated and weakened that it was hard to decide which was the worst complaint, the disordered stomach or the original disease. At length the Samaritan's Gift made its advent, and an entirely new system of cure was inaugurated and the beneficial results at once seen. The disgusting drugs and poisons were discarded, and to-day the Gift is prescribed by members of the leading Physicians; yet, notwithstanding the Samaritan's Gift is known to be a positive cure, purely vegetable, and pleasant to use, as only ten pills have to be taken, many old anti-diluvians will stick to their sickening drugs and gorge their patients for weeks, perhaps months. ☞ Has a long job and a big bill anything to do with it? Male packages $2; Female $3. Sent by mail to any address by Desmond & Co. 915 Race st., Philadelphia.

THE

McKean County Institute for 1878,

will be held at Smethport

Commencing AUGUST 27th,

at 10 a. m. and closing the Saturday following. Day sessions will be held in the School-house; evening exercises in the Court House.

A general examination of teachers will take place on Saturday. The services of PROF. A. N. RAUB, Principal of the Lock Haven State Normal School have very fortunately been secured, as Instructor.

Prof. Raub stands high among the educational men of the State and nation.

Some other aid is expected. Lectures will be delivered, evenings.

DIRECTOR'S DAY.

Friday afternoon a general meeting for School Directors, Teachers, and Citizens will be held, at which all are cordially invited to be present. Questions interesting and beneficial to all will be discussed.

EVERY TEACHER IN THE COUNTY

should attend the Institute, coming the first day and remaining till the close. You owe it to yourselves and your pupils to attend and improve. If there are any so well qualified as to have no need of improvement (?) they should come and help to benefit the others by their influence and example.

W. H. CURTIS, Co. Supt.

July 27, 1878.—39 tl

YOU CAN get your Job Printing done at the MINER office in city style and at city prices

Legal.

Trial List.

Geo Camp Ex'r of John Smithard vs S A Backus, 24 Dec T 1856—motion to open judgment

David J Keyes vs Alvin Hooker, 26 June T 1874—Ejectment for land in Eldred township

Wright & Wheeler vs D M Wright, 130 Feb'y T. 1875—case upon promises

Davina A Hall vs Wm & E McCullough, 207 September T 1875—Ejectment for land in Otto township

I Attwood Putnam vs C H Crosby, 196 Feb T 1876—case upon promises

William Culbertson vs Hamilton township, 61 Sept T 1876—Appeal from Auditors' Report

Jas A Anderson vs Hamilton township 62 Sept T 1876—appeal from Auditors' Report

Use of Anderson vs Hamilton township, 63 Sept T 1876—case upon promises

wm A Richardson vs C S Whitney, 215 Sept term 1876—Assumpsit

Adm'rs of W M Newell dec'd, vs Aug W Newell 123 Feb T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

David DeGolier and wife vs L Emery Jr et al 164 Feb T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

Peck & Dinsman vs L Emery Jr et al 180 Feb T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

B Bartwell vs Ex'rs Estate of G Corwin 236 June T 1877—Replevin

Porter D Buchanan vs Aarry Rollins 239 June T 1877—case upon promises

Amelia P Rife vs Ex'rs A N Taylor 245 June T 1877—case upon promises

Davis & Simar vs Peter Killiday, 18 Sept T 1877—Appeal from Justice McDonald

John T Foye & Son vs G G Emery, 146 Sept T 1877—case upon promises

Davis & Harris vs Solon C Drake et al, 202 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

V R Vanderhule vs A Hotchkiss 22 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Liberty Tp

V R Vanderhule vs Thos McMullin 23 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Liberty Tp

Jos Post vs Book & Rhodes 25 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

A K Lillibridge vs N Seamans & T S, 251 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Liberty tp

A W Barry vs Wm Montgomery, 2 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

Washington Oil Ass'n vs Book & Zink, 3 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

T O'Donnell & son vs Benjamin Jacob, 11 Dec T 1877—Appeal from Justice Ward

Ex'rs of G D H Crooker vs L C Blakeslee, 22 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

Wilber & McAllister vs O'Neil et al 144 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

Use of Mary A Hazard vs E J Buchanan, 203 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

Geo D Helwig vs Charles Taylor, 353 Dec T 1877—Slander.

List of Jurors.

ADJOURNED JUNE TERM, 1878.

Buchanan, A W Bradford township
Baker D M Otto township
Canfield S A Eldred township
Caple John Annin township
Crossmire Jr Daniel Keating township
Dawson J E Bradford township
Elliott Lyman Liberty township
Eastwood John Liberty township
Fish Charles Bradford township
Farr Edward Lafayette township
Ford John Liberty township
Farr C W Liberty township
Garthwait L Liberty township
Grimoldi, E S Liberty township
Gifford Seth J Smethport borough
Griffith Wm Sergeant township
Hovey A C Ceres township
Holmes C V Corydon township
Hagadorn A Lafayette township
Halmer A D Liberty township
Jewell Leonard Annin township
Kerns Frank Smethport borough
Kieg W K Ceres township
Lamphier H B Eldred township
Littlefield Enoch Eldred township
Martin John Sergeant township
Moody Chester I Mixed township
Melvin C C Bradford borough
Perking Benjamin Ceres township
Rixford Wm Otto township
Robinson Jerome Annin township
Stenhauer L Sergeant township
Simpson Darius Jr Annin township
Taylor W H Annin township
Wells C S Ceres township
White W W Smethport borough

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Joseph McKnight, of Bradford in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of the estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at office No. 11, North Park Row, Erie, Pa., before E. B. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7, 1878.—41 t 3

Notice.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Albert L. Kern, of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 19th day of August, 1878, at 3 o'clock p. m

AROUND THE FARM.

Farmers in Politics.

By virtue of his office, the Governor of Pennsylvania is the president of the State Board of Agriculture.

In many cases this would be all, but Governor Hartranft is taking an active interest in everything that concerns the interest of the State, presides personally at the meetings, and adds much to their interest by his varied knowledge.

At a recent meeting at Doylestown a speaker happened to make some remarks on the evil which followed the practice of some farmers' sons taking excessive interest in party politics. At the conclusion of the address Governor Hartranft added a few remarks from his own experience. He agreed with the speaker that the one who neglected his duties to dispute and talk politics, and who finally ended in making politics a trade instead of a business, was an unfortunate man, of little use to himself and still less to his country. But he thought every young man should consider, that he might be called on to take some public position, and at any rate he could hardly fill the duties of an honest and intelligent voter unless he understood something of politics. It was because of this want of intelligent interest in politics that trouble often came. He illustrated it by comparisons between members from the country and representatives from large American cities. In the country most intelligent persons actively engage in the nomination meetings. In the cities the intelligent people generally ignored it and left their duties to the professional trades. The result of all this was that as a rule, the intelligence of a representative was inverse ratio to the intelligence to his constituents. It was to the farmers best interests that he should take an intelligent interest in party politics, especially at nomination meetings.—*Farmer's Friend.*

How to Treat Insect Stings.

The pain caused by the sting of a plant or insect is the result of a certain amount of acid poison injected into the blood. The first thing to be done is to press the tube of a small key firmly on the wound, moving the key from side to side to the facilitate the expulsion of the sting and its accompanying poison. The sting left in the wound, should be carefully extracted, otherwise it will greatly increase the local irritation. The poison of stings being acid, common sense points to the alkalies as the proper means of cure. Among the most easily procured remedies may be mentioned, soft soap, liquor of ammonia (spirits of hartshorn,) smelling salts, washing soda, quicklime made into a paste with water, the juice of an onion, tobacco juice, chewed tobacco, bruised dock leaves, tomato juice, wood ashes, tobacco ashes and carbonate of soda. If the sting be severe, rest and coolness should be added to the other remedies more especially in the case of nervous subjects. Nothing is so apt to make the poison active as heat, and nothing favors its activity less than cold. Let the body be kept cool and at rest, and the activity of the poison will be reduced to the minimum. Stings in the eye, ear, mouth or throat sometimes lead to serious consequences; in such cases medical advice should always be sought as soon as possible.—*London Garden.*

Windgalls.

Windgalls on horses are generally caused by sprains and the treatment should be stringent lotions and pressure applied with bandages about the parts. A good lotion may be made by steeping oak bark, or by dissolving alum in water. Wet the bandages in these solutions and put on rather loosely at first, increasing the pressure from day to day until the galls disappear. In some instances blisters will be required, but with the simple windgall, bathing with astringent lotions and bandages will be sufficient. But you must have patience, as it usually requires several weeks to effect a cure. The bandages need only to be applied while the animal is at rest in the stable; or commence by putting them on for two or three hours daily, after which leave on all night.

Intemperate Water Drinking.

Improper water drinking has killed thousands. There have been instances where thirsty armies, after long marches have come to some river when the men would lie down on their faces and quaff an inordinate quantity of water, with these results: some have died almost instantly, others became crazy and staggered like drunken men. Avoid drinking water as much as possible whilst walking.—When you feel thirsty rinse the mouth with water, but do not swallow it. Drink only when resting. Men, when heated, should not drink anything cold. Drink slowly; half a tumbler of water will suffice the thirstiest man in the world, if he drinks it by sips. In fact it is almost impossible to get down a full glass of water taken in this way.

Cut Down the Weeds.

Pestiferous weeds are maturing their seeds very fast now, and enough are growing on almost every farm to seed half a dozen farms. The road-side, the fence corners and out-of-the-way places are full of them. Make a raid upon them whenever possible. If you cut down one obnoxious weed before the seed matures, you prevent hundreds from growing next year, to sap your soil, injure your crops and increase your labor. An item in an exchange states that the injury to the pastures and meadows of the United States, from weeds alone, is one hundred million dollars a year. We don't know how the statistician found that out, but we are glad he did. We hope he will tell us soon how much weeds injure corn and other crops, how much strength they abstract from the soil, and what the labor is worth that is employed in keeping them in subjection.

Brains Come Out Ahead.

A young man, a graduate of Dartsmouth, and a noted law student in Merrimac county, who had the misfortune to lose his hearing having settled on a farm, writes thus of the occupation he has chosen: "There isn't much glory on a farm, but you get a good sure living. You are your own master; you can't starve or be turned out of business, and so far as the work is concerned, in these days of horse power, a man needn't kill himself farming any more than at that of any other business. It is brains that win on a farm as everywhere else, and the smart man is going to ride while the stupid one goes on foot in the corn-field as well as in the bar or pulpit. I should like to have my hearing again, but I wouldn't leave the farm if I had it."—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Shipping Petroleum by Canal.

From the New York Tribune.

The first shipments of petroleum oil by canal, under a new arrangement, were received in this city yesterday, consisting of five boat-loads, amounting to 1,919,900 gallons. The oil comes from the northern oil field, commonly known as the Bradford district. The oil is carried by pipes from the wells to Frisbie's Station, on the Buffalo & McKean Railroad, and thence to Larrabee's Station, on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, and thence to Buffalo, a distance of eighty miles, over the latter road. Here the oil is pumped from the tanks on the flat cars into the canal boats. The oil producers and dealers of this city who have started this enterprise have a fleet of twenty oil-boats, and they expect to bring to this city by canal, with their present facilities, a daily average of 60,000 gallons of oil, and if the movement is a success, they promise to increase their facilities next year. The purchase and attention of the present fleet of boats, building the necessary railway extension to the works, and the pipe lines, have already cost nearly $500,000, and it is estimated that twice that amount will be expended during the next year. The time occupied for the trip is expected to take twenty days, including the delay of re-pumping at Buffalo and discharging in this city.

H. B. Ohlen, who is largely interested in this new method of oil transportation, said yesterday: "We have been forced into this movement by the discriminating freight tariffs on petroleum by the trunk lines. At present they are moving oil under an apportionment agreement, and when dealers and producers desired to engage tank cars to be filled through the pipes of the United Company, the railroad agents threw every obstacle in the way. We simply demanded equal rates with other operators in proportion to the gross amount of oil shipped, which were refused. We then informed the trunk line managers of our determination to try the legal issue, and I have brought a suit for a mandamus to compel the Erie road to give us equal facilities with other shippers. Failing thus far in securing from the railroads as cheap rates as are accorded to others, we have opened a route of our own. This will meet our wants during the continuance of navigation, and when winter sets in we think that we see our way clear, by means of the free pipe bill passed by the Legislature last winter." The cost of transporting the oil from the wells to New York by rail is $1.15 a barrel, and it is estimated that it will not cost one-half that much by canal and rail.

How Advertisers are Duped.

The business men in almost every community have taken from them thousands of dollars annually by a class of men whose sole business is to invent devices for special advertising, and who give no adequate return for the same. If the actual loss to the advertiser lay in the amount paid for his advertisement extraordinary, it would not be so bad, but when it induces in his mind the complacent belief that he has done all that is necessary to be done to inform the public where his place of business is, and what he will sell for, the thing becomes in a greater or less degree disastrous to his business. Of all the inventions which have been made known to the advertiser, the most effective medium by which to make himself manifest to the public is the newspaper. The same amount that is thrown away on bulletin boards, frames, hotel registers, calendars, and all other devices of the enemy, would give the advertiser a prominent "display" in the columns of a newspaper, where he would be recognized every day in the year by hundreds of readers till his name became as a household word. The fact is, there are a great many men who acknowledge the absolute necessity of advertising, who do not hesitate to attribute their success to it, and yet do not comprehend the philosophy of advertising, and who, if they gave the subject the same thoughtful attention they do to other branches of their business, might save to themselves a sum more than equal to any demand a newspaper might make upon them.

To Correspondents.

Publishers are often seriously annoyed by the negligence of correspondents, and the Kankakee *Gazette* thus impresses upon its friends a few words of advice, which are good everywhere, and should be borne in mind by all who write for newspapers:

Do not wait until the last minute you suppose your letters can be put in type for publication. We are frequently compelled to reject or condense communications we should publish in full if they were received in season. While we might take care of one late comer, somebody must stay out when half a dozen rush in at once just before the paper is ready for the press. It is nothing uncommon for us to receive Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning a communication or notice which might have been prepared three or four days before without any inconvenience to the writer. As these notices are published gratuitously it does seem as if the writers might have some regard to our convenience. A good many complaints made about the non-appearance of articles or notices thus furnished are not justly chargeable to a want of a disposition to publish or a desire to accommodate, but the failure to appear is directly chargeable to the negligence of the writers to furnish them in proper season.

Condense what you have to say. As a general rule, occasional writers for a newspaper write only upon some topic in which they feel a special interest, and on this topic they amplify. They forget that other people feel, at most, only a general interest, and desire a brief presentation of the matter brought to their notice. The subjects for newspaper discussion are varied, and the average newspaper reader desires brevity. The question with the newspaper publisher is not what he can find to put in, but what he must leave out. We are always glad to receive local news and publish what will be of local interest, but we are better pleased with a correspondent who tries to condense his items or his ideas than with one who evidently labors to say as much as he can and fill as much space as he can spread over. Leave verbosity and tediousness to the editor, who may perhaps be a tolerated bore, but has the right to control the management of his own paper.

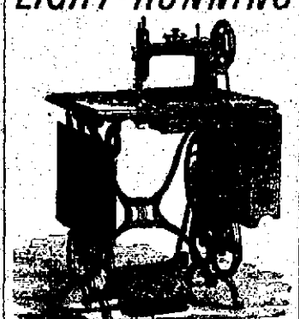
Miscellaneous.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING



DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:
It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.
It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.
It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.
It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.
It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle and nerves*, which are more valuable than money.
It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.
Every machine *warranted*.
☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.
Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,
"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 15 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"
"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"

An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.
Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,

Broadway and 14th St., New York.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-21 y

M. L. ARMSTRONG

Dealer in

Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

GREAT

SUMMER RESORT

JUST OPENED AT

ROCK VIEW.

G. W. SCHWENKE : Prop'r

This splendid Resort is situated at the

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN RAILWAY,

about half way between Olean and Bradford.

Travelers, Tourists, Pleasure and Picnic Parties

will find it the most Pleasant Resort ever visited. It is under the management of the little man that runs five Hotels.

Lines of Travel.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot 'Bus

Stages run to and from all regular trains Until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follow

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 9 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee. L've..	11.35 a.m	4.20 a.m	8.35pm
Frisbee.....	11.40 "	4.26 "	8.35 "
Corry.....	11.42 "	4.28 "	8.41 "
Farmers Valley	11.51 "	4.45 "	8.51 "
Smethport	12.05 "	5.00 "	9.00 "
Crosby.....	12.15 "	5.16 "	.....
Colegrove.....	12.18 "	5.21 "	.....
Hamlin.....	12.25 "	5.30 "	.....
Wormwag.....	12.46 "	5.45 "	.....
Clermont. Arr...	12.55 "	7.00 "	.....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont. Lve...	1.20 p.m	7.30 a.m	9.05 pm
Wormwag.....	1.30 "	7.30 "	9.15 "
Hamlin.....	1.40 "	7.50 "	9.22 "
Colegrove.....	1.50 "	7.56 "	9.28 "
Crosby.....	1.55 "	8.01 "	9.35 "
Smethport.....	2.10 "	8.25 "	.....
Farmers Valley	2.25 "	8.39 "	.....
Corry's.....	2.36 "	.....	.....
Frisbee.....	2.38 "	8.51 "	.....
Larrabee. Arr...	2.45 "	9.00 "	.....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent

Olean, Bradford and Warren Railway Time-Table.

TRAINS LEAVE BRADFORD AS FOLLOWS:

6 30 a m, Express, arriving at Olean at 8 20 a m making close connections for Buffalo.

7 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 9 30.

10 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 11 00.

2 00 p m Mail arriving at Olean at 3 30 p m making close connection for Buffalo.

5 00 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 6 30.

5 30 p m Express arriving at Olean at 6 50.

6 30 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 8 00.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT BRADFORD AT

8 35 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 9 10.

9 55 a m Express leaves Olean at 7 35.

11 45 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 11 55.

12 40 p m Mail leaves Olean at 10 50. Train leaving Buffalo at 7 24 on the B. N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

4 30 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 4 00.

6 50 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 7 30.

9 50 p m Express leaves Olean at 8 00. Train leaving Buffalo at 6 35 on B., N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

Bradford Branch

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.						
	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Carrollton. L've	9 20	3 35	5 10	12 25	5 22	10 27
Limestone "	7 55	10 22	4 33	12 38	5 48	10 55
Babcock "	10 05	10 30	4 43	12 48	5 58	....
Kendall "	10 12	11 30	4 52	12 57	6 50	11 12
Bradford. Arr	10 15	11 30	4 54	1 00	9 00	11 17
Bradford. L've	10 45	....	4 20	1 20	....	....
DeGolia "	11 00	.....	5 05	1 30	....	....
Custer City "	11 10	.....	5 10	1 35	....	....
Lewis Run "	11 25	.....	5 46	....	....	....
Big Shanty "	11 37	.....	5 56	....	....	....
Crawfords "	11 55	.....	6 41	....	....	....
Alton "	12 35	.....	6 51	....	....	....
Gilleaville Arr	12 25	.....	6 55	....	....	....

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.						
	am	am	am	pm	pm	pm
Gilleaville. L've	6 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alton "	6 46	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....
Crawfords "	6 56	.....	.....	.....	2 03	.....
Big Shanty "	7 12	.....	.....	.....	2 20	.....
Lewis Run "	7 20	.....	.....	.....	2 27	.....
Custer City "	7 18	.....	.....	1 45	3 45	.....
DeGolia "	7 25	.....	.....	1 00	3 50	.....
Bradford. Arr	7 55	.....	.....	2 00	4 05	.....
Bradford. L've	8 00	6 20	6 25	2 20	5 20	6 20
Kendall "	8 05	6 25	6 33	2 25	5 28	6 28
Babcock "	8 13	6 31	6 50	2 32	5 35	....
Limestone "	8 21	6 39	7 05	2 39	5 49	6 47
Carrollton. Arr	8 45	7 00	7 35	3 00	6 05	7 20

SUNDAYS.

A train will leave Custer City at 9 45 a m, arriving at Carrollton 10 50 a m. Leave Carrollton 4 00 p m, arriving at Bradford 4 40, and Custer City 5 00 p m.

Trains 20 and 21 run daily.

☞ Through tickets to all points at the very lowest Rates, for sale at the Company's office at the depot.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's office.

JNO. N. ABBOTT,
General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.55 p. m
" " " Warren.....4.45 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....5.00 p. m
" " " Corry.....8.00 p. m
" " arr. at Erie.....7.35 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Kane.....6.30 a. m
" " " Warren.....7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton.....8.00 a. m
" " " Corry.....9.0 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.....9.55 a. m
EASTWARD.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.50 a. m
" " " Corry.....1.10 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....2.05 p. m
" " " Warren.....3.20 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....9 p. m
KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie.....4.10 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....6.05 p. m
" " " Warren.....7.20 p. m
" " arr. at Kane.....9.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & H. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with A. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & H. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gn'l Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Dividon will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.55 p. m
" " " Warren.....4.45 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....5.00 p. m
" " " Corry.....8.00 p. m
" " arr. at Erie.....7.35 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Kane.....6.30 a. m
" " " Warren.....7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton.....8.00 a. m
" " " Corry.....9.0 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.....9.55 a. m
EASTWARD.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.50 a. m
" " " Corry.....1.10 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....2.05 p. m
" " " Warren.....3.20 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....9 p. m
KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie.....4.10 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....6.05 p. m
" " " Warren.....7.20 p. m
" " arr. at Kane.....9.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & H. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with A. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & H. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gn'l Supt.

Lines of Travel.

THE ERIE RAIWAY

Will hereafter be known by its new name of

New York, Lake Erie & Western R.R'd

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted June 3, 1878.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern Improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 8.†	No. 12.*	No. 4.	No. 6.
D'k'k. L've	.....	1.55 p.m.	.....	7.05 a.m.
Lit'le Val. "	.....	2.55 "	.....	8.0 "
Salam'ca"	7.50am	3.55 p.m.	.....	9.12 "
Olean "	8.40 "	4.40 "	.....	10.01 "
Cuba "	9.07 "	4.58 "	.....	10.35 "
Genesee "	9.28 "	5.20 "	.....	11.02 "
Andover"	.....	.....	.....	12.05 pm
H'n'ib'l L've	11.05am	6.35 p.m	12.35am	1.00
Elmira Arr..	1.07pm	8.47 "	2.32 "	4.20
B'ng'ton "	2.55 "	10.33 "	4.36 "	7.20
Pt Jervis"	7.15 "	3.35 a.m	9.15 "	.....
New York"	10.15pm	7.35 a.m	12.25pm	.....

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.25 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 5.31, Forrestville 5.38, Smith's Mills 5.46, Perrysburg 7.10, Dayton 7.37, Cattaraugus 8.37, Little Valley 9.20, Salamanca 10.27, Great Valley 10.44, Carrollton 11.25, Vandalia 11.45, Allegany 12.11, p m, Olean 12.45, Hinsdale 1.; Cuba 2.25, Friendship 3.05, Belvidere 3.20, Phillipsville 3.35, Scio 3.53, Genesee 4.10, Andover 4.45, Alfred 5.10, Almond 5.34, arriving at Hornellsville at 6.35 p m.

5 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 5.31, Forrestville 5.46, Smith's Mills 5.53, Perrysville 6.17, Dayton 6.40, Cattaraugus 7.40, Little Valley 8.17, Salamanca 8.45, Great Valley 9.02, Carrollton 9.40, Vandalia 9.57, Allegany 10.02, Olean 10.35, Hinsdale 10.50, Cuba 11.22, Friendship 11.48, Belvidere 11.59, Phillipsville 12.15, Scio 12.30, Genesee 12.47, Andover 1.20, Alfred 1.37, Almond 1.54, arriving at Hornellsville at 2.50 p m.

8 15 a m, daily from Salamanca. Stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12 10 p m.

8 23 a m, daily from Friendship. Stops at Belvidere 8 44, Phillipsville 9 00, Scio 9 24, and arrives at Genesee at 9 55 a m.

9 20 a m, daily from Dunkirk. Stops at Sheridan 9 37, Forrestville 9 46, Smith's Mills 10 03, Perrysville 10 27, Dayton 10 40, Cattaraugus 11 00, Little Valley 11 37, Salamanca 11 45, Great Valley 11 52, Carrollton 12 40, Vandalia 12 57, Allegany 1 02, Olean 1 25 p m, Hinsdale 1 39, Cuba 2 02, Friendship 2 38, Belvidere 2 50, Phillipsville 3 35, Scio 3 53, Genesee 4 10, Andover 4 45, Alfred 5 10, Almond 5 34, arriving at Hornellsville at 6 35 p m.

9 15 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 9 31, Forrestville 9 46, Smith's Mills 10 03, Perrysville 10 27, Dayton 10 40, Cattaraugus 11 00, Little Valley 11 37, Salamanca 11 45, Great Valley 11 52, Carrollton 12 40, Vandalia 12 57, Allegany 1 02, Olean 1 25 p m, Hinsdale 1 39, Cuba 2 02, Friendship 2 38, Belvidere 2 50, Phillipsville 3 35, Scio 3 53, Genesee 4 10, Andover 4 45, Alfred 5 10, Almond 5 34, arriving at Hornellsville at 6 35 p m.

5 20 p m, except Sundays. From Carrollton. Stops at Vandalia 5 42, Allegany 6 45, Olean 6 55.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 5.*	No. 9.†	7.*
New Y'k L've	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.00a.m.
Pt Jervis "	10.35 "	.....	12.15 p m
H'n'ib'l L've	8.15 am	12.20pm	3.35 pm
Andover L've	.....	1.05 p m	.....
Genesee "	8.37 "	1.34 "	8.07 pm
Cuba "	10.17 "	2.22 "	10.48 "
Olean..... "	10.40 "	2.40 "	11.15 "
C'k Valley "	11.11 "	3.26 "	.....
Salamanca Arr.	11.30 "	3.43 "	11.50 "
Cleveland "	7.05 p m	.....	.....
Cincinnati "	5.00 a m	.....	.....
C'k Valley L've	11.07 pm	4.16 a m	12.22 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1.30 "	5.45 p m	2.30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

—5.30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.50, Alfred 6.05, Andover 7.10, Genesee 8.05, Scio 8.30, Phillipsville 8.55, Belvidere 9.44, Friendship 10.18, Cuba 11.17, Hinsdale 11.35, Olean 11.55, Allegany 11.45, p m, Allegany 12.40, Vandalia 1.24, Carrollton 2.25, Great Valley 2.58, Salamanca 4.10, Little Valley 5.00, Cattaraugus 5.28, Dayton 7.05, Perrysburg 7.19, Smith's Mills 7.50, Forrestville 8.17, Sheridan 8.37, and arriving at Dunkirk at 9.00 p m.

7 05 a m, from Carrollton, stops at all stations, arriving at Dunkirk at 8 15.

8 53 a m, except Sundays, from Olean, Allegany 9 40, Vandalia 9 51, arriving at Carrollton 10 10 p m.

4 30 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10 00 p m.

Sundays train I will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk.

CARL SASSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

PAINTING AND GRAINING

In all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c., imitated perfectly.

Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

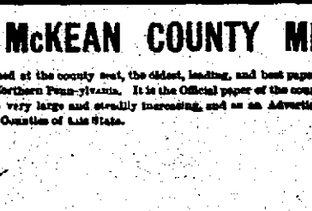
Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,



ALL KINDS OF

Monuments, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

FREE A VALUABLE INVENTION.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

WILSON SEWING MACHINE

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Miscellaneous.

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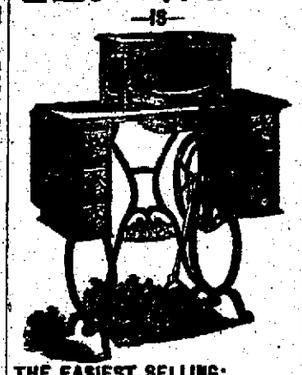

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